The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,854.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscut, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay ...... 3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah ... 21st & 4th,
„ Kurrachee	„ Bushire
„ Guadur	„ Linga
„ Muscut	„ Bunder Abbas.
„ Bunder Abbas.	„ Muscut
„ Linga	„ Guadur
„ Bushire	„ Kurrachee
Arrive Bussorah	Arrive Bombay

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched as above on Tuesday, the 3rd March at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 19th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.
From Bombay usually about .... 11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on .... 10th and 25th.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 27th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Coconada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	26
„ Galle		„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry		„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Cocanada	29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	1
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BUSHEER," 860 Tons, 150, H. P., Commander J. Mathews, will be despatched as above on MONDAY the 16th March, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th February 1868.

THE First Class Steamer "PHLOX," Walter Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M. viz:—

Unjunwell.	Malwan.
Rutnagherry.	Vingorla.
Jeytapoor	Goa.

For terms of freight or passage, apply to MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 4th Feb. 1868.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Under engagement with H. M's Government to sail on 5th March 1868.

MESSRS GREEN'S FAVORITE passenger Ship "WINDSOR CASTLE," W. Broughton Pryce, Commander. For Freight or passage apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents Capt. Pryce.

Bombay, 21st February 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

KHANDEISH to sail about 25th February.
HYDRABAD „ „ 25th March.
DHARWAR „ „ 25th „

THE above A I Ships have splendid accommodation for first class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to the Captains on board, or to

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Bombay, 19th February 1868. Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "MONTROSE," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Montrose.*

Bombay, 24th February 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship "PEGASUS," Captain Cornwell, from LONDON, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Cornwell will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery orders accompanied with BILLS OF LADING to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL Co.,
Agents, Ship *Pegasus.*

Bombay, 17th February 1868.

28, MEADOW STREET.

MRS. GODFREY'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW GOODS FOR THE RACES.

Ladies' and Gents' white, dark, and light colored Kid Gloves, New Bonnets, Hats, &c.

MRS. GODFREY, MILLINER, &c.,
28, MEADOW STREET, 6th FEBRUARY 868.

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND AND NEW GOODS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS

Or Concentrated Alcoholic Solution of the Constituents of Coal Tar.

Extract from *Lancet*, December 22, 1866.

Liq. Carbonis Detergens.—We are very sceptical of the value of new remedies, and it was in a spirit of scepticism that we tried the liq. carbonis detergens. It is represented to be a concentrated alcoholic solution of the constituents of coal tar, and to contain all the active ingredients of the tar, to wit, benzine, napthaline, and phenic acid. The addition of water, with agitation, makes a durable emulsion, in which tar remains in a state of fine suspension, almost equivalent to solution. Our therapeutical experience of the preparation is very satisfactory indeed. In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of psoriasis which had resisted all other kinds of treatment speedily got well under the application of the liq. carbonis detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fetid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of Soap.

PURE COAL TAR SOAP.
(REGISTERED AS SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.)
This Soap is unrivalled as a
SKIN SOAP,

as proved by abundant medical testimony. By daily use infectious diseases are prevented, and a clear and healthy appearance imparted to the skin.'

Sold in tablets at 6d. and 1s. each, by all Chemists.
The above are manufactured by the Sole Proprietors,
W. V. WRIGHT AND COMPANY.,
Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, &c.,
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.
Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.
Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT & Company, will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a Monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their especial manufactures of guaranteed purity,

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16 „	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18 „	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16 „	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	„	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16 „	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13 „	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16 „	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28 „	45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	3 „	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	3 „	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	4 „	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	4 „	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	6 „	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	7 „	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6 „	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2 „	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs. 7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„ 7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„ 7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	„ 7	0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„ 7	8
BADHAM'S West End	„ 7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs. 4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot	„ 3	0
The Royal Satin Spot	„ 4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace	Rs. 2
Guyots Leather Brace	„ 3
Guyots West End	„ 2
The Royal Courier Bag	„ 8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„ 12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„ 2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„ 18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric „	„ 14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched „	„ 16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„ 10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs. 14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„ 16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„ 6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„ 14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„ 8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs.	„ 2 „ 6

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

LANDED per Ship "SOPHIA JOAKIM."

HATS.

CHRISTY'S Black Silk Hats	Rs. 12	8
LINCOLN & BENNETT'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	„ 16	0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Black Satin Velvet Hats.	„ 16	0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Drab Felt Hats	„ 8	8
ELLWOOD & SON'S Helmets assorted.		
CHRISTY'S HATS, assorted	4	12

BADHAM & Co.
Agents for Ellwood & Son.,

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

LANDED per P. & O. Steamer "BARODA."

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, made specially for B. & Co. sewn with thread. Doe and Dog Skin Gloves.

For Sale. Thomas's Sewing Machines. Rs. 225.
Apollo House. Bombay.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE.—LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID a SHARE CERTIFICATE, No. 90, of the Bombay Royal Insurance Company, under liquidation. Whoever will bring the same or give information that may lead to its discovery to the undersigned, will receive a suitable reward. Payment of First Distribution of Assets, now in course of payment, has been stopped.

Bombay, Nov. 1867. P. F. GOMES.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Landed from Ship *Rutland*, from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned:—

2,000	Cases Keroseen Oil.
200	Cases Turpentine.
200	Barrels Rosin.
50	Boxes Clocks.
60	Tubs fresh Butter in Jars, 2½ pounds each.
50,000	Feet Deal boards.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.

R. FELL AND SON. AUCTION SALE —VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE ON THE KIRKEE ROAD.

Messrs. R. FELL & SON have received instructions to submit to Auction at their Rooms in East Street (if not previously disposed of by private bargain) at noon, on FRIDAY, the 6th proxime, that very desirable property known as "Riverside," on the Kirkee Road, built by the late Mr. E. I. Howard, purchased and improved by Mr. M. H. Scott, and at present occupied by Capt. T. N. Holberton, R. A. The house is large and commodious, the stabling and out-buildings of a very superior description, and the compound reaches from the frontage to the Banks of the Moota River. The House is furnished. The house and Furniture will be sold together. A list of the Furniture can be seen at our Rooms.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid at the time of Sale. The remainder of the purchase money to be paid within two weeks, and all expenses of transfer, &c., to be defrayed by purchasers.

Property on view from 24th instant.

R FELL & SON,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Poona, 17th February, 1868.

NOTICE.—GODRA OIL PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED) (UNDER LIQUIDATION). —THE Public are hereby informed that a MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Godra Oil Press Company was held in the Camp, Baroda, on the 28th December, 1867, at which it was resolved that the Company be voluntarily wound up, and that the undersigned be appointed Liquidators. In consequence of the above resolution, Tenders are invited for the purchase, Lease, or Mortgage of the Company's property, consisting of a Building and complete Machinery for pressing Oil from Seeds, including the site and compound together with all appurtenances.

Tenders will be received until the 20th March 1868 and must be addressed to the undersigned by whom also, and by the Manager at Godra, all further information will be given.

A Cash deposit of 25 per cent of the amount to be paid into the Broach Branch of the Bank of Bombay, on or before the abovementioned date (20th March 1868); the same to be returned should the tender be refused. The remaining 75 per cent to be paid within 15 days of the acceptance of the tender, failing which the acceptance will be cancelled, and the deposit forfeited.

A. BROWNLOW FORDE.
ASPANJIAJEE RUSTOMJEE.
Liquidators, Godra Oil Press Company.

Baroda, 17th Feb. 1868.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing*, and *mild aparient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N. B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Lables complained of.

Also Bishop's new remedy for sea Sickness should be in the hands of every person travelling by sea.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day commenced business as Merchants and Commission Agents in connection with Messrs. JOHN CAMPBELL & Co., of London.

JEFFERSON CAMPBELL & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1868.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—A further DIVIDEND of 2½ per cent. will be paid to Creditors, having admitted claims, on and after the 2nd MARCH next. Vouchers relative to the respective claims must be produced at the time of application for dividend.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to the Trustees.

Bombay, 20th February, 1868.

TO IMPORTERS AND MERCHANTS.

G. L. De SAN & EM. DIETZ, Commission Merchants, Brussels, Belgium, Supply IRON, IRONWORK, and MACHINERY, WIRE, NAILS, ZINC, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, CANDLES, PRINTING PAPER, and all articles of Belgium Manufacture.

Orders, accompanied by a remittance for approximate value, promptly executed, and every information furnished upon application. All articles, except Window Glass quoted f. o. b. in the Thames.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS. —Messrs. ROGHE & Co., 14, Meadow Street, have been appointed Agents for the undersigned, and will arrange to land all heavy luggage from Steamers for Passengers proceeding Inland by Deccan Horse Dak as well as ship it from the Railway Station for those bound homewards.—Daks will also be booked at the office, 14 Meadow Street.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Proprietors "Deccan Horse Dak" and "Jubbulpore Bullock Train."

Bombay, 30th November, 1867.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

Pateck
Benoit, } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches,
Courvoisier Brothers'

and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the bets made Watches imported into this country and their maderate prices; also a medal at the Great Paris Exhibition of 1867.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks havng been made by unprincipled parties, we invites to public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid farud and imposition.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing departments to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

MEDICINE CHESTS of every size and form; from the large regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak chests for private use.

Persons travelling or residing at a distance from dispensaries should never be without one of these useful requisites, which may, at any time, be the means of saving life.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with waterproof covers and straps for protection and portability.

Besides having there particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own mechanics here to alter or construct chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—As prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S MEDICAL CIRCULAR.—

Acidum Salirubicum, or Goa Powder for Herpes. Our trade marking guarantees it genuine, a matter of great importance.

Liquor Acidi Salirubic—applied with a camel's hair brush; does not irritate.

Liquor Sodæ Effervescens, P. B.
Liquor Potassæ Effervescens, P. B.
Liquor Ammon. Supercarb. Effervesc (Kemp.) These are now much prescribed as "Morning draughts."
Liquor Lithiæ Effervescens P. B.
Atropized Gelatine Discs.
Calabarized do.
Dulcicathartine (Kemp) a combination of the active principle of Senna with Sugar. Has a specific action on the bowels even if injected through the skin. The most harmless and agreeable aperient yet produced.
Trochisci Ferri Redacti P. B.
Trochisci Potassa Chiolatis P. B.
Throchisci Sodæ Bicarbonatis P. B.
Lee's Mercurial Vapour Baths,

5 Elphinstone Circle Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TONIC REFRESHER, by the inventor. D. S. KEMP & Co.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PHARMACIE FRANCAISE.
5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

JUNIPER RESTORATIVE—By the inventor of TONIC REFRESHER.
5, Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

BREAKFAST CLARET.
5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

RUBY CHAMPAGNE; a rich Wine for Invalids.
5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TOBACCOS (Wills of Bristol).
5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

RANGOON OIL: as recommended for Volunteers and in the Army.
5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby, at the request of the Chairman of the said Justices, give NOTICE that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March 1868, at 3 o clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—

1. A letter from Mr. Secretary Wedderburn, No. 16 dated 27th January 1868, forwarding copy of the Government Resolution on a letter from the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace on the subject of introducing a Bill to amend Section 39 of the Bombay Act No. II. of 1865, so as to render all Carts and Hackeries using the City Roads, whether plying for hire or not, liable to the Wheel Tax, and on the subject of the increase of the Tax on Labour Carts.
2. A letter from Captain Baker, R. E., Secretary to Government, No. 222 dated 5th February 1868, forwarding copy of the Government Resolution on the subject of the Memorial from the Justices to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State in Council for India, praying to be relieved from bearing any expense on account of the construction of the Overbridges.
3. A letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Ravenscroft, No. 205 dated 25th January 1868, sanctioning the Loan to be raised on the Security of House Rate.
4. A letter from Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 20th January 1868, on the subject of the Municipal Assignment for Primary Education in the City of Bombay.
5. A letter from the Solicitors to the Justices o the Peace, dated 5th February 1868, forwarding copy of a case submitted by them to Mr. White, and of his opinion thereon, as to the power of Justices to entrust to a Finance Committee the powers of sanction contemplated by Section 7 of the Finance Committee's Report.
6. A letter from Crustnajee Rugoonathjee Patell and others, dated 22nd January 1868, enclosing correspondence complaining of the non-supply of Vehar Water to Ghorupdavie Village.
7. A letter from Captain Hancock, No. 3 dated 11th February 1868, submitting to the Worshipful Bench the Report of the Standing Committee on the subject of the question of the salary of the Assistant Executive Engineer for 1868.
8. Two Extracts from the proceedings of the Municipal Finance Committee on the 25th January and on the 11th February 1868, forwarded by the Chairman of the Municipal Finance Committee to the Clerk of the Peace for Circulation to the Justices.
9. A Statement of Collections Rates, Taxes, Fees, &c., made during the month of January 1868.
10. A Statement showing the redistribution by the Municipal Commissioner of the Budget Grants for 1868.
11. The following Contracts notified by the Municipal Commissioner under Section 32 of the Bombay Municipal Act:—
    1. Contract for Nowrojee Hill New Road.
    2. Contract for Fort Market.
    3. Contract for Foras Roads.
    4. Contract for Mody Bay Latrine.
    5. Two Contracts for Stores.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 19th February 1868.

NOTICES.

PIANOS.—JUST LANDED per "BRITISH NATION." SEMI-GRAND PIANOS BY SCHIEDMAYER OF STUTTGART.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

QUININE.—Just received a fresh supply of QUININE at Rs. 5 per ounce. A considerable discount allowed to wholesale purchasers and Medical Practitioners.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS, HAVANNA CIGARS in boxes of 100 each. Also Trichinopoly and Pondicherry Cheroots.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

WESTPHALIAN HAMS, & BRUNSWICK SAUSAGES in Tins.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE!—Just Imported direct from OPORTO. A consignment of excellent OLD PORT WINE at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Mr. J. NEUBERG begs to draw especial attention to the above.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TO FREEMASONS.—A Consignment of CRAFT AND R. A. COLLAR JEWELS, to be sold 50 per cent. below Manufacturer's price.
No. 11, Medow Street. H. & A. BERENS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer for Reclamations up to the 1st proximo, for filling in Contract No. 3 Moody Bay with Sand and Moorum.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned.

The Ex. Engineer for Reclamations does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

WALTER M. DUCAT, Lieut. R. E.,
Ex. Engineer for Reclamations.

Bombay, 18th Feb. 1868.

ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held on FRIDAY the 6th March next, at 3 P.M., at the Association's Office, Apollo House, Apollo Street, for the purpose of receiving the Accounts made up to 31st December 1867, and the Report of the Liquidators.

S. P. FRAMJEE, }
D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 25th February 1868.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Association will be kept CLOSED from THIS DATE to 6th MARCH inclusive.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and of the Estate of PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, an Insolvent Trader.

Upon hearing Mr. HURRELL on behalf of the Trustees of the abovenamed Estate, I do order that all Creditors of the said PREMCHUND ROYCHUND do on or before the Thirty-first day of March next send in their names and addresses with the particulars of their debts and claims to Mr. M. R. DE QUADROS, the Manager for the Trustees, at his office in Church Gate Street, Bombay, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution of Assets of the said Estate which may hereafter be made. And I direct that this order be advertized Twelve times in the *Times of India, Bombay Gazette, Jami Jamshed* and *Bombay Summachar* and twice in the *Bombay Government Gazette.*—Dated this 1st day of February one thousand Eight hundred and sixty-eight.

M. R. WESTROPP.
JOHN S. HURRELL, Solicitor for the Trustees.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 and in Bombay in 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do not admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

		per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do	„ 25	„ 13½
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do	„ 21	„ 11½
„ 3—Larose, Yellow capsule,	do	„ 18	„ 10
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do	„ 16	„ 9
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do	„ 15	„ 8½
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule,	do	„ 13	„
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do	„ 20	„

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 32
Nuits,	ditto	„ 26
Macon,	ditto	„ 21

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest that can be shipped.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded,	Rs.	36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling, ditto	„	31	„ 17
Good Sparkling, ditto	„	26	„ 14

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„ 31	„ 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Braunberger, do.	„ 26	„ ...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 36	„ ...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Rudesheimer, do.	„ 26	„ ...
„ „ Hocheimer, do.	„ 23	„ ...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	„ 30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale	„ 28
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry.	„ 22
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	„ 22
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	„ 22
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry	„ 18
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	„ 15
Marsala, Virgin	„ 15
Madeira, East India	„ 33

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine	Rs. 24	Rs. 13
2nd do Red seal—a good sound Wine.	„ 20	„ 11

SPIRITS.

These are protected by "Betts" Patent Trade Mark Capsules.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	„ 22
„ Scotch	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„ 16

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White.	Rs. 38	Rs. 20
Maraschino di Zara, best	„ 38	„ 20
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	„ 16
Orange Bitters (the best) ......per dozen	„ 24	„

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:— 5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; and at the expiration of Six months from purchase no further Credit will be allowed. MESSES, on comparing our quotations with their London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that their wants can be supplied more economically from our bombay godowns than from home, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCIES for the following Goods, and we shall shortly invite the attention of Traders to samples:—

Iron Bar, Hoop, Sheets, Boiler Plates, and Rupee Bars, (Branded) also Welsh Iron, Galvanized and Corrugated Sheets.

Revolving Iron and Wood Shutters, Warehouse Lifts, Brass and Zinc Name Plates, &c.

Fire, Garden, and Conservatory Engines, Fire Escapes, Ladders, and Pumps.

Fine Art Pictures, Engravings, and Photographs.

Disinfecting Fluids for preserving Timber, Canvas, Linen, &c., from Mildew, Rot, and the Ravages of White Ants.

Wholesale Preserved Provisions.

Leather Mill Bands for Engines, Hose Pipes, White Laces, Rope, Cord, Vulcanized Indian Rubber Mill Bands, Hose, Sheets and Washers.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

SEWING MACHINES.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Further particulars and many illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained and inspected at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW, No. 91, on Malabar Hill, from the 15th of March next, now occupied by R. T. Reid, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. For Rent and other particulars apply to JEYSINGBHOY HUTHEESING, Fort, Bazaar Gate, No. 57.

TO LET—OFFICES and GODOWNS in the Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House, and opposite the Opium Godowns, next Messrs. Grey & Co.'s Building. For rent and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

SCOTT, McCLELLAND & Co.

TO LET—AN UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, situated in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, now in the occupation of Mr. N. Xavier; rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. DHUNJEEBHOY & PEROSHAW MERWANJEE, at Messrs. JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co., Church Lane, or at No. 76, Cowasjee Patel Street.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—Required for Service at Zoola, Abyssinia, Twelve Native ENGINEERS of 3rd Class.

Applications, forwarding Copies of Testimonials to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February, 1868.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

LOST, on the 26th February, between Elphinstone Circle and the Branch Bank of Bengal, a BANK OF BENGAL CHEQUE, No. 28, for the sum of Rs. 19,787-8, standing in the name of Girdharilal Futtachund. Any one finding and bringing the same to the undersigned, at his shop near Mombadavie Chowkey, will be handsomely rewarded.

GIRDHARILAL FUTTACHUND.

26th February 1868.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA LIMITED.—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FIFTH DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above ASSOCIATION at the rate of Rupees six per share will be made at the offices of the Association, No. 23 Apollo Street, on FRIDAY next, the 21st instant, and after that date up to FRIDAY the 28th instant, SHAREHOLDERS will be required to produce and deposit their certificates when applying for payment.

P. DEWAR,
Attorney for Liquidator.

Bombay, 17th February, 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and from MONDAY the 2nd March 1868, Goods for delivery in Oomrawuttee, which is five miles from Budnaira Railway Station, will be received at any of the Company's Stations:

For this extra service 1 anna and 6 pies per maund will be added to the existing rates.

An Office for the receipt of Goods to be forwarded by rail will be opened in Oomrawuttee.

W. KNOX, General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 25th February 1868.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY. LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidators, in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY the 2nd proximo, at 3 P. M.

JAMES G. SMITH, }
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th February 1868.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY the 29th inst., and on MONDAY the 2nd of March.

THE "GALLOWAY" PATENT TAPER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.—These Tubes are now being used almost universally in England in the construction of Steam Boilers having either one or two flues. They greatly economise the fuel, improve the circulation, and increase the power of the boiler. They are specially adapted for introduction into old boilers, and are made with such an amount of taper as to allow of this being easily done. These Taper Tubes have been in use upwards of 16 years, and above 30,000 are now at work, and the demand is daily increasing. They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees, who will furnish full particulars and list of firms using the tubes on application. W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS, Engineers & Boiler Makers, Manchester.

*** Makers of all kinds of Steam Engines, Machinery, Mill Gearing, Boilers, &c. &c.

Dr. VICTOR BAUD'S

ORGANIC MEDICINES.

The Baudeine, a prompt and most efficient remedy for Asiatic Cholera, Yellow Fever, Dysentery, and Diarrhœa.

Gold Medal, Cholera, 1854.

Large size bottles 11s., medium size 4s. 6d., small size 1s. 1½d.

Instructions for the treatment of Asiatic Cholera, Yellow Fever, Dysentery, and Diarrhœa accompany each bottle and bear the signature of Dr. V. Baud.

THE DIASTATIZED ORGANIC IRON,
For strengthening the system.
THE DIASTATIZED ORGANIC IODINE,
For purifying the blood.
In the shape of Sweetmeats, and pleasant to the taste.
Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle.

General Agent, CHARLES LANGE, 6, Monkwell S' London.

MUNICIPALITY, CITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of BROKEN STONES for repairing roads during this year, 1868.

Six thousand Brass (of 100 cubic feet) of Road Metal are now required.

Tenders may be sent in for the whole six thousand, or Contractors are at liberty to tender to supply only so much Road Metal as may be required at any one of the following Depots.

The following quantities of Road Metal are required at the undermentioned Depots:—

No.	*Place of Delivery.*	*Quantity required.*
1	Bazar Gate and Fort Police Court	600 Brass.
2	Esplanade, opposite Sailors' Home.	2,500 „
3	Mahim Station Road	100 „
4	Clare Road	200 „
5	Cammatteepoora Foras Road	1,900 „
6	Grant Road	300 „
7	Cowasjee Patell Road	100 „
8	Middle Colaba Road	100 „
9	Nayegaum	200 „

Tenders are to be made only in printed forms, which may be had on application at this Office, and are to be sent in before 12 o'clock on the 6th day of March next, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Municipal Commissioner.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKIN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Municipal Engineer's Office, Apollo House, 24th February 1868.

SARSAPARILLA.—WILKINSON'S (Late Bridge's) Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, Prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best.—*Medical Review.*

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark—W in a Diamond.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.—WILKINSON'S Preparations of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it. Sold in one-eight, quarter, and half-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.—For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles by the following Agents:—

Bombay.—Treacher & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Perozshah Brothers.
Surat.—Essabhoy Hobatbhoy.
Poona.—Rogers & Co.; Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.) Walter Meiklejohn.
Kotree.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)
Calcutta.—Bathgate & Co., Old Court House Street.
Darjeeling.—Doyle & Co.
Madras.—Oakes & Co., Exchange Hall.
Colombo.—O'Halloran Brothers, Apothecaries' Hall. Maitland & Co., Medical Hall.
Kandy.—Trowell & Co., Apothecaries' Hall; D'Esterre, Medical Hall.
Point de Galle.—C. J. Piters.
Singapore.—R. Little, the Dispensary.
Hong Kong.—J. Roberts & Co.
Shanghai.—H. Foggs & Co.
Cape of Good Hope.—*Grahamstown.*—Campbell & Co.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, (Late Wilkinson) Bridge & Co.
270, Regent Street, London, W.

NOTICES.

GENTLEMEN who were unable to attend the SETTLING of the LOTTERY ACCOUNTS on WEDNESDAY the 26th idem, are requested to meet at Mr. Nowrojee's Yard, near Messrs. Treacher & Co., Byculla, on the 28th instant.

Bombay, 26th February 1868.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean-Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P. M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Cast and Wrought Iron and Lead Piping, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel, Steam and Hand Cranes, and Crab Winches, Steam and Hand Pumps, Steam Engines from 8 to 16 H. P., Leather Belting Contractors' Plant, Ornamental Cast Iron Gates, Railing, and Verandahs. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work.

W. NICOL & Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORIENTAL EXCHANGE AND TIFFIN ROOMS.

BELOW LINDLEY AND WARREN'S STUDIO, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

REFRESHMENTS of every description of the best quality always ready.

Ale, Wines, Spirits, &c., of superior quality only, and invariably served with Ice.

Separate sitting rooms with clean and careful attendance.

Bread and Cheese.	Tea and Coffee.
Cold Ham and Mutton.	Sandwiches.
Fresh Oysters.	Sausages.
Ice Creams.	Cold Drinks.
Sardines.	Cakes, &c. &c.

LUNCH FROM 1 TILL 3 P. M. DAILY.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Fort and to the Commanders and Officers of vessels in harbour, the "Oriental" will be found the best and the most convenient of any other place for obtaining wholesome refreshments and drinks at all times and at a moment's notice.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

OPEN DAILY FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

DIVAN EXCHANGE.
THE
WHITEMAN'S,
No. 5,
APOLLO STREET,
FORT.

NEW
BILLIARD SALOON
Just opened,
BEING THE
LARGEST IN
BOMBAY.

AIRY,

Cool, Commodious, Clean, Comfortable, Easy of Access, and well calculated, I guess, for patrons of the Game to fully enjoy it; 'twill expand their Chests, add fresh sinew and strength to their Muscles, exercise their Bodies, preserve the Liver, freshen the Blood, invigorate the Constitution, enlarge the Mind, quicken the Eye, give a sound Sleep, create a hearty Appetite, and improve the Temper.

Nothing like Billiard Pills in proper doses.

Tea and Coffee.	Bread and Cheese.
American Drinks.	Cold Mutton.
Draught Porter.	Cold Tongue.
Draught Cider.	Sandwiches.
Draught Beer.	Cold Beef.
Ice Creams.	Cold Ham.
Sherbet.	Crackers.
Bitters.	Sardines.
Spirits.	Liqueurs.
Wines.	Oysters.
Syrup.	Compits.
Cakes.	Salads.
Soda.	&c. &c.

NO TICK GIVEN
BY THE
WHITEMAN,
F.D.E., R.B.S., R.O.B., &c. &c.

NEW STOCK.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

SOUZA PRYER & Co.,
TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRT MAKERS, HOSIERS HABERDASHERS,
AND
GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
38 & 38a MEADOW STREET.

CHRISTMAS NOTICE.

Messrs. SOUZA PRYER & Co. have just received a arge supply of BLACK SILK HATS.

Ditto. of the newest shapes and best quality	Rs. 12
DRAB FELT HATS newest shape	„ 8
And a variety of fancy shaped Hats for morning and evening wear from	„ 2
A supply of Staff Regulation HELMETS	„ 14
Also, FELT SOLAR HATS	„ 12

LIST OF PRICES.

BLACK SUPERFINE SUIT to measure.		Rs. 45
TWEED SUIT	„	20
ANGOLA SUIT	„	30
The FASHIONABLE COAT	„	28
The NEW TROUSERS	„	12
OFFICE COAT	„	8
SLEEPING SUITS all Wool	„	18
INDIA TWILL SUITS all Wool	„	30
RIDING TROUSERS	„	14
ABYSSINIAN SHIRTS	„	4
ABYSSINIAN PANTALOONS	„	4
ABYSSINIAN WRAPPERS	„	15

HAT DEPARTMENT.

(The largest Stock in Bombay.)

CHRISTY'S FELT HATS	Rs. 2
TRAVELLING Caps	2
SMOKING Caps	2
CHRISTY'S Felt Oxonion	4
CALCUTTA HAT	3
CHRISTY'S Black Silk Hat	10
CHRISTY'S Black Felt best quality	8-8
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt best quality	8-8
ELLWOOD'S Air Chamber Hunting Hat	10
ELLWOOD'S Air Chamber Helmet	8
BOMBAY Staff Regulation Helmet	14
A Variety of Solar Hats	
BALMORAL Caps, &c. &c.	

SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPARTMENT, &c.

FINE Long Cloth Shirts to measure	Rs. 45	per doz
COLORED Long Cloth Shirts ready made	25	„
SUPERFINE Cambric with French dress fronts	75	„
VERY fine fancy flannel shirts ½ doz.	48	„
WHITE lambs-wool shirts	45	„
WHITE merino vests	18	„
AMERICAN paper collars 12 doz. for	4-8	„

THE NEW SHAPED LINEN COLLARS.

LONG braces	Rs. 2
SILK umbrellas best quality	10

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PERFUMERY.

MILITARY and naval uniform trimmings.
OVERLAND trunks.
SOLID leather portmanteaux.
WALKING sticks, &c.
MONEY belts.

BOOTS AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

STRONG hog skin shoes	Rs. 4	per pair
FRENCH-CALF shoes	6	„
PATENT leather dress shoes	8	„
DIAMOND leather shoes	8	„
FRENCH-CALF boots	10	„
ENGLISH boots	6	„
STOUT walking boots	10	„
DRESS boots	8	„
LADIES' boots, bronze kid	5	„
LADIES' black kid boots	5	„
LADIES' French cloth boots	5	„
CHILDREN'S boots	3	„
GENTLEMEN'S slippers	2	„
LADIES' slippers	4	„

NOTICES.

RS. 15 BINOCULAR GLASS.—The most Powerful Binocular ever manufactured at the price, complete in a Morocco case.

*** *Remittances must accompany orders.*

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

TELESCOPES—Splendid German Silver TELESCOPE, complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional Eye-piece for viewing the Sun, and one Day Eye-piece of extra power; diameter of Object-glass, 2¼ inches; with Vertical and Horizontal Adjustment; on German Silver Tripod Stand for placing it on a table, with revolving Axis; Circular Hinge Adjustment, &c.; fitted in French polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock; also an extra Tripod Stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out-door use, well adapted for Field work.

Price complete. ....Rs. 400

SOUNDY & Co., Wholesale Importes, Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHS EXQUISITELY TINTED,—From the subject Paintings of the old and of modern Artists, and colored in exact imitation of the originals. These Works are the finest specimens of Tinting procurable, and are well worthy of inspection.

A large quantity just to hand by this last Overland Mail.

SUPERIOR WASHABLE GILT MOULDINGS.
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 50 per 100 feet.

PICTURE FRAMING,
ACCORDING TO ORDER.

One Hundred Patterns of Gilt and other Frame Mouldings to select from.

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers, Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

SILVER ELECTRO-PLATED BREAD B[illegible]TS.
A VAR[illegible] SORTMENT OF ELEGANT DESIGNS.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 60 each.

CRUET FRAMES

A very large and choice assortment of CRUET FRAMES is always kept in stock. A selection may be made from articles of the best and most elaborate kind, as well as from those of a plain and cheap description but of a quality which can be recommended.

Three-bottle Cruet Frame	...	from Rs. 16	to Rs. 30
Four-bottle Cruet Frame	...	„ 20	„ 38
Five-bottle Cruet Frame	...	„ 25	„ 45
Six-bottle Cruet Frame	...	„ 30	„ 50
Seven-bottle Cruet Frame	...	„ 35	„ 100

PICKLE FRAMES.
SUITABLE ALSO FOR
CHUTNY, PRESERVES, &c. &c.

Two-glass Pickle Frames, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60.
Three-glass Pickle Frames, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 100.

LIQUOR OR SPIRIT FRAMES.

ELEGANT LIQUOR FRAMES of various handsome patterns, open and pierced frames, richly plated, and with two or with three best cut-glass bottles.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 100.

SOUNDY & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

FREEZING APPARATUS.

PURE ICE produced by means of Heat and Water; th[illegible] expense beyond the first cost being that of th[illegible]arcoal, amounting to Half an Anna for ea[illegible]. The mere a[illegible] production of Ice has long since been accomplished, but the manufacture of it in a pure, tasteless, and totally untainted state, through a medium which places it within the reach of all, and enables every body to be his own Ice Supplier, has only just been attained by means of the

PATENT DOMESTIC FREEZING APPARATUS.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced *perfect in every respect.* The Boiler is now made in solid galvanised Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

Any eulogy of this perfect and very remarkable invention would be useless; the leading scientific men of the day have expressed their unqualified admiration of it, and the inventor has been rewarded with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and with numerous medals wherever the apparatus has been exhibited.

It would be equally superfluous to dilate upon its utility, as it bears its own recommendation.

Net Cash Price.

An Apparatus to make about Four Pounds and a half of Pure Ice at a time, including Stove and Chimney, &c., a Wrapper, Two Thermometers (a reserve being considered advisable in case of careless handling) packed in two cases, of which one measures about 2 ft. 9 in. in length, 2 ft. 6 in. in width, and 9 in. in depth; the other, 2 ft. in length, 1 ft. 3 in. in width, and 1 ft. 2 in. in depth. (The two cases together weighing 2 Maunds.)

DELIVERABLE IN BOMBAY Rs. 275.

A remittance must in all cases accompany orders, or they cannot be attended to.

A descriptive Pamphlet with illustrations sent free by [illegible] application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale General Importers,
[illegible]ow, & 4, Forbes Street, Bombay.

TAKEN by mirtake from the Cloak Room of the Byculla Club on the night of the Ball, a WHITE CASHMERE BURNOUS, with Indian Border. The Owner will feel obliged by its being returned to the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Elphinstone Circle, in exchange for a White Shawl left in place of it.

24th February, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Department of Messrs. ROGERS and Co. being this day closed, Mr. Thomson who, for the last four years managed Messrs. R. and Co.'s Byculla Branch, begs most respectfully to solicit from the constituents of the old firm their esteemed patronage, which will at all times receive our prompt attention. Impressed with a deep sense of the importance of accuracy in the Dispensing of Medicines, it is our intention to devote unremitting personal attention, and to observe the utmost punctuality in that department of our establishment, which we have stocked with drugs and Chemicals of the most absolute purity, and which will enable us to prepare with exactness and uniformity the prescriptions of the Medical practitioners.

THOMSON & Co.

Chemists and Druggists, 22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

THE LONDON JOURNAL contains Original and Domestic Novels by the first Authors of the day—Short Tables—Poems—Educational and Social Essays—Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World—Thousands of useful Receipts of every kind—Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries—Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published of Public Accounts — Population — Emigration—Health—Military, Naval, and Commercial Affairs — Valuable General Statistical Information—Articles of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events—Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes—A voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic.

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JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums.
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MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

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WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

ELPHINSTONES declined from 565 to 560; New Bombay shares from 2½ to 2 premium. Port Cannings close at 375 (with two Calls; United Victorias at 960. Market quiet.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1,850 pr share
1,045,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay..	63 to 64 p. s.
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New..	2 pm.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank.	160 per share
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank... ..	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	185 per share.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	6 per share.
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	33 p ct prem
1,000,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte Paris.. ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	17
				London & China Bk.	18½ p.
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank....	63 p. ct.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p. ct.	National Bank of India	129 to 1
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p. s
600,000	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	82 p. s
	250	100	....	Guzerat Bank	65 nl.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

800,000	5,000	3,500	......	Bombay Ship Co.....	2,350 per share
240,000	2,500	2,500	25	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co..	600 per share
500,000	5,000	3,500	......	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co....	2,525 per share
100,000	4,000	2,500	......	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500		Viegas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	125 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per shar

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	550 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co..	560 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	70 sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	....	Frere Land Co. ..	135 per share
110,000	2,000	900	....	House and Land Investment Co. ..	No quotation
100,000	5,000	4,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	500 per share
....	2,000	1,200	25 p.	Port Canning.. ..	375 per share
2,180,000	3,000	3,900	....	Colaba Land Co...	960 per share

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	R[illegible]
London Banks.. ..	4 months' sight	1s. 10½ to 11 9/16d.
Do. Credits.. ..	4 Do. do.	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Documents..	4 Do. do.	1s. 10½ to 1s. 10 15/16d.
Calcutta..	At sight	100¼.
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¼.
Madras	30 Do. do.	? dis.
China..	60 days' sight	216.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities .. .. .. 6 per cent.

Mercantile Bills.. .. .. .. 8 do.

Four per cent. Co.'s ,, ,, 1835-36 } 94

,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43

,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55

Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 .. .. 108¼

Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1851-57 105

Five and a half per cent. 113½

Municipal 6 per cent. Loan 111¼

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities .. .. .. 7 per cent

Mercantile Bills .. .. .. 10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each .. .. Rs. 10-8-0

Bank of England Notes 10-4

Spanish Dollars 225

Carolus 290

Mexican Dollar 220

German Crowns 210

Five-franc Pieces 223

Bar Silver 108-8

Gold Leaf 15-1

Bar Gold 10 oz. English.. 10-6

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1868.

PER CANDY.

Oomrawuttee	Old	} 160 to 165
Akote		
Khandeish.. ..		} 150 to 155
Barsee		
Dhollera		} 185 to 187
Bhownuggur		
Broach		185 to 190
Veeravul		150 to 155
Vingorla		175 to 180
Compta		175 to 180
Dharwar Sawginned		185 to 187
Oomrawuttee	New	} 200 to 205
Akote		
Broach		215 to 220
Dhollera		} 200 to 207
Bhownuggur		

Ready Sales... ... ...1,100 Candies.

For delivery ... ...3,200 ,,

Market dull.

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF BULLION AND COIN.

For the Week ending 24th December 1867.

IMPORTS. Rs.

AFRICAN COAST.

Gold Coin.................. 20,000

Silver Coin 20,400

SUEZ.

Gold Coin.................. 34,300

Silver Coin............... 11,120

PERSIAN GULF.

Silver Coin 5,000

CUTCH.

Gold Coin.................. 4,600

Silver Coin 1,000

,, Bullion 2,475

GOA, DEMAUN, AND DIU.

Rupees 3000

ADEN.

Gold Coin.................. 8,500

Silver Coin 10,400

GUZERAT BRITISH.

Rupees...................... 40,000

Total Gold Rs. 69,400

,, Silver ,, 93,395

Total for the week Rs. 1,62,795

Previously Imported in the year 1867 7,18,41,983

Total from 1st Jany. to 24th Dec. 1867... 7,20,04,778

Ditto same period 1866 16,97,59,942

Decrease .. 9,77,55,164

EXPORTS. Rs.

CUTCH.

Gold .... [illegible]

Silver .... [illegible]

,, Coin .... [illegible]

Rupees............ [illegible]

CONCAN BRITISH.

Gold 25,208

,, Coin................ 2,769

Silver 675

Rupees 3,21,500

GUZERAT BRITISH.

Gold .... ,000

Silver 250

ADEN.

Silver Coin 4,000

SINGAPORE.

Silver Coin 880

KURRACHEE STEAMER.

Gold Bullion 4,925

Silver Bullion.......... 5,500

,, Coin.................. 5,01,200

CALCUTTA.

Silver Bullion 250

MALABAR BRITISH.

Gold Bullion 4,700

,, Coin 48,650

Silver Coin............... 5,500

Rupees 58,200

SOUTH CANARA.

Gold Coin.................. 10,018

Silver Bullion............ 265

Rupees 10,000

Total Gold Rs. 1,14,261

,, Silver ,, 9,24,220

Total for the week Rs. 10,38,481

Previously Exported in the year 1867 2,64,03,319

Total from 1st Jany. to 24th Dec. 1867... 2,74,41,800

Ditto same period 1866. 4,45,84,660

Decrease.. 1,71,42,860

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEB. 27.

Young, Colonel, R. A., on leave, from Allahabad.
Hartigan, Lieutenant, 5th Regiment N. L. I., on sick leave, from Belgaum.
White, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Ireland.
Jackson, Captain, R. A., on duty, from England.
Griffiths, Assistant Surgeon, R. H. A., on duty, from England.
Glen, Lieutenant, 10th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Macbean, Major, 92nd Highlanders, on duty from England.
Stewart, Brigade Major, 92nd Highlanders, on duty from England.
Campbell, Assistant Surgeon, 5th R. A., on duty, from England.
Watling, Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from England.
Dillon, Captain, 45th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Adams, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Turton, Assistant Surgeon, R. A., on duty, from England.
Mears, Lieutenant, 7th Royal Fusiliers, on duty, from England.
Mair, Captain, 12th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Robertson, Captain, 93rd Highlanders, on duty, from England.
Williamson, Captain, R. H. A., on duty, from England.
Burgoyne, Lieutenant, 93rd Highlanders, on duty, from England.
Campbell, Ensign, 93rd Highlanders, on duty, from England.
Knox, Cornet, 18th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Yate, Ensign, 49th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Browne, Cornet, 20th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Bolton, Cornet, 18th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Singer, Ensign, 10th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Supple, Assistant Surgeon, on duty, from England.
Basalgette, Captain, 16th B. R. A., on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEB. 27.

Stack, Captain, 3rd L. C., on duty, to Poona.
Wright, Captain, 106th Infantry, from sick leave, to Meean Meer.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—27TH FEB.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London..	....	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5
,, Liverpool..	....	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5
By Overland Route ..	....	£3 0s. 0d. to £6 10
To China	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	......
,, Mauritius	No business.	......

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
Feb. 26	Alcedo..	Overgord	Newcastle, Oct. 6
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Feb. 22
27	Harmony	Southern	Newcastle, Sept 19
	Ellora (s)	Fraser	Put back from sea, Feb. 21
	Longwood	Sparks	Liverpool, Oct. 30.
	Alfred	Grohn	Mauritius, Jan. 6.
	Turkish Empire..	Barclay........	London, Oct. 17
	Comorin (s)........	Taunton	Kurrachee, Feb. 25

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Feb. 27	City of Canton ..	Napier	Havre
	Khandeish	Story	Liverpool
	Vestal	Nacoda	Mozambique
	Loire........	Croix	Bordeaux via Malabar Coast

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Become*, Messery, bound to Liverpool.
Steamer *General Outram*, Hewett, bound to Abyssinia.
Ship *Pontiac*, Finlay, bound to Liverpool.

The steamer *Phlox*, to Malabar Coast, began to load yesterday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY, PART I.

OF

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD

FOR

1868.

CONTENTS :—

MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENT.

LIST OF JUSTICES,
 European.
 Native.
MANICKLALL v. THE JUSTICES.
STRIKE OF THE BUTCHERS.

MEETING OF THE BENCH.

Municipal Funds.
Tax on Labour Carts
Surplus of Police Fund.
Vote of Thanks to Finance Committee.
Petition of Indigo Dyers.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH.

Complaint by Allee Sulaman.
Petition against the Girgaum Night Soil Depot.
Non-consumers of meat and the cost of the meat train.
A complaint in the wrong quarter.
Appointment of Auditors.
The Standing Committee.
Municipal Contracts.
The Controller of Municipal Accounts and the Excess of Expenditure during 1866, by the Commissioner.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
EFFICIENCY OF THE MUNICIPAL FIRE BRIGADE.
DRAFT BUILDING ACT.

Published with the co-operation of the Municipal Commr.

PRICE Rs. 12 PER ANNUM.

Bombay, Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOW READY

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8; BY POST RUPEES 8½.

ALSO,

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF

THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY.

PRICE RUPEES 1½.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

NOW READY.

THIRD EDITION

OF

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR FEBRUARY,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS :—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
 Great Indian Peninsula Railway
 Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
 Jubbulpore Extension Railway
 Scinde Railway
 Punjaub Railway
 East Indian Railway
 Eastern Bengal Railway
 Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
 Great Southern of India Railway
 Indian Branch Railway
 Delhi Railway.
 Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
 P. and O. Co.
 Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
 Messageries Imperiales
 Austrian Lloyds
 Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
 British India Steam Navigation Company
 Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
 China Steamers
 Indus Steam Flotilla
 Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
 Irrawady Flotilla
 India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
 Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
 Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
 North Western Dak Company
 Inland Transit Company.
 Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
 David's Horse Carriage Dak
 Delhi and Umritsur Dak
 Punjaub and North Western Company
 Commercial Transport Association Company
 Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
 Victoria Horse Dak.
 Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS :

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY will be ready THIS AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnight, specially written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ....Rs. 10.
SINGLE COPY........................... 8 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort, February 28th.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT

AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England, will be published to-morrow morning.

IT CONTAINS a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs' Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods, and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication :

AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copy, 8 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort, February 28.

LOST, on Wednesday evening, 26th instant, on Malabar Hill, either on Mount Pleasant Road, Wilderness Mount, or the portion of Wilderness Road, between the two, a GOLD BAND BRACELET, with Pearls and Coral set in a diamond-shaped piece of Enamel. Any one finding the same and bringing it to the Office of Messrs. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort, will receive RUPEES TWENTY REWARD.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, who lately traded as a Merchant in Bombay.

UPON hearing Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS and BISHOP, Attorneys for SAMUEL WILLIAM READ, the sole Trustee of the abovenamed Estate, and also for the abovenamed Insolvent; and on reading the Affidavit of the said Samuel William Read, sworn herein on the Eighteenth day of February instant, the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Bombay Jami-Jamshed*, and the *Bombay Summachar*, all dated the Eighteenth of November last, and the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated the Twenty-first of November last, all respectively containing notice of the final account of the liquidation, with its vouchers, having been filed in this Court on the Sixteenth of November last; and it appearing that the above Estate is fully liquidated and wound up and the said Trustee fully released and discharged from all liability in respect of the said Estate and the liquidation thereof, I do order that the said JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE be entitled to his order of discharge under the provisions of the said Act unless good cause be shown to the contrary within one calendar month from the date hereof, and that a copy of this Order be forthwith published in the five Newspapers abovementioned.—Dated this 26th day of February 1868.

M. R. WESTROPP.

ACLAND, PRENTIS and BISHOP,
Attorneys for the sole Trustee and the Insolvent.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, NOWROJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE, and MERWANJEE JAMSETJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, who lately traded in Bombay under the name, style, and firm of MESSIEURS SORABJEE and NOWROJEE NANABHOY; and at Kurrachee under the name, style, and firm of MESSIEURS MERWANJEE JAMSETJEE and COMPANY; and in London under the name, style, and firm of MESSIEURS S. P. FRAMJEE and COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the First day of June next an application will be made to the sitting Judge in Chambers, at the hour of half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, for an Order that the Trustees of this Estate be permitted to concur in the distribution of the English assets of the firm of S. P. Framjee and Company, and that the Creditors of the said S. P. Framjee and Company do not claim on the Bombay Estate of Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy.—Dated this 27th day of February 1868.

DALLAS & Co.,
Solicitors for the Trustees, 5 Church Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1868.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has this day attached his Certificate to the Assessment Books of the Bhooleshwar, Mandvee, Camatteepoora, Mahim, Girgaum, and Malabar Hill wards.

No appeal against the rates will be heard after the expiration of ten days from this date.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 27th Feb. 1868.

NOTICE.—Of mutual consent the Subscriber, JAMES CLARK, Merchant in Glasgow, ceased, on the 31st December, 1867, to be a Partner of, or to have any interest in, the following Firm,—viz., JAMES FINLAY & Co., Merchants in Glasgow; JAMES FINLAY & Co., Merchants in Liverpool; and FINLAY, CLARK & Co., Merchants in Bombay.

Glasgow, January 1, 1868. JAMES CLARK.

STEPHEN GRAY, Witness to the Signature of James Clark.
W. LINTON MILLAR, Witness to the Signature of James Clark.

JAMES FINLAY & Co., Glasgow.
JAMES FINLAY & Co., Liverpool.
FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Bombay.

JAS. STEPHENSON, Witness.
ANDREW CURRIE, Witness.

—From the *Edinburgh Gazette*, 14th January, 1868.

A CARD.—EUROPEAN REFRESHMENT ROOM AND BOARDING HOUSE,—KALBADAVIE ROAD, left hand side going up, next to the Imperial Press.—A highly desirable resort for sea-faring people, and Europeans in general.

Breakfasts, Tiffins (*Lunch*), Dinners, and Suppers served up on the shortest notice.

The Viands of the very best quality.

Mariners of every grade can, at all times, secure berths, through the assistance of the Proprietor, who is in a position to command information, at a moment's notice, of what number and description of hands are required by vessels in Harbour. Service of this nature will be rendered only to such as patronize the Refreshment Room and Boarding House. The Proprietor has shipped several men since the opening of the House.

Inspection of the Premises earnestly requested.

EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

THOMAS EDWARD DECRUZ, Proprietor.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

AND

No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICE.—We again beg to state that we have no connection whatever with Mr. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE in his business of *Newspaper and Periodical Agent* :—and that he has no share in our business of BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, and GENERAL AGENTS, further than that he is a salaried assistant in our Establishment. Moneys due to him for Newspapers and Periodicals should be remitted direct to him in his own name, and not be included in remittances made to us for Books, &c. purchased from us.

Bombay, 21st Feb., 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BARODA."

	Rs.	
Punch, Vol. 53, July to Dec. 1867 ....Rs.	5	8
Illustrated London News, Vol. 41, ditto	14	0
Notes and Queries, Vol. 12, ditto....................	8	0
The Artizan, Vol. for 1867	10	8
The Builder, Vol. for 1867	15	12
The Lamp, Vol. for July to Dec. 1867	3	12
The Statesman's Year Book for 1868.................	8	0
The East India Register and Army List for Jan...	4	8
Bow Bells' Almanac for 1868	0	8
Beeton's Annual ditto	0	12
British Photographic Journal Almanac 1868	0	12
Year Book of Photography 1868.......................	0	12
Roger's Essays from "Good Words"	3	12
Sir W. Scott's Quentin Durward........................	0	8
Little on Spinal Weakness	3	12
Life of General Whittingham............................	13	8
Giants and Dwarfs. By Wood...........................	8	0
Haughton's Natural Philosophy........................	3	8
Gustave Dore's Historical Cartoons	5	12
Subsidia Primaria, 2 parts................................	4	8
De Burgh's Maritime Law	8	0
Wendt's Maritime Legislation..........................	8	0
Taylor's Contemporary Poets	3	12
The Artizan's Report on the Paris Exhibition......	2	0
Poems by the author of the Schonberg Cotta Family, &c	5	0
Ruff's Guide to the Turf. New Edition	2	12
Riego's Abergeldie Winter Book......................	0	12
Woodin's Whimsies	0	12
Smith's Philosophy of Health. New Edition.......	5	12
The Epicure's Year Book	5	12
Denis Donne. Cheap Edition..........................	1	8
Railway Book of Fun......................................	0	12
Dixon's Spiritual Wives. 2 Vols	22	8
Maurice's Hope for Mankind	2	12
Robinson Crusoe in words of one Syllable.........	2	12
Griffiths' Modern Fencer	2	12
Smith on the Pentateuch, Vol. I........................	11	4
Cameron on Predicting Storms	3	12
One Thousand and One Gems of Poetry	2	12
Enquire within upon Everything	2	0
Weale's Dictionary of Terms used in Architecture, &c. &c.	3	0
——— Civil Engineering, Complete in one volume.	3	8
——— ——— in North America........	2	4
——— Hydraulic Engineering. By Burnell	2	4
——— Water Works	2	4
——— Gas Works	2	4
——— Agricultural Engineering........................	2	4
——— Mathematical Instruments	1	2
——— Well-sinking and boring........................	0	12
——— Land-Surveying....................................	1	8
——— Architecture, styles	1	2
——— ———, orders................................	0	12
——— Brick and Tile-makng, &c.	1	8
——— Blasting and quarrying..........................	1	2
——— Mensuration	1	2
——— Electro-Metallurgy	1	2
——— Carpentry and Joinery of Roofs..............	1	2
——— Law of Contracts	0	12
——— Carpentry and Joinery	1	2
——— Architectural Modelling in paper	1	2
——— Constructing Roads	1	2
——— Navigation and Nautical Astronomy	1	8
——— Ditto Tables...........................	1	2
Marryatt's Code of Signals—latest edition	9	0
Althaus on Paralysis, Rs. 2-12 as. On Tumours.	1	4
Oliver's Landmarks of History. 2 vols.............	30	0
Carlile's Manual of Freemasonry	2	12
Dickens's Oliver Twist. Author's new illust. Edn...	2	4
——— Christmas Books. Ditto ...	2	4
——— Dombey and Son. Ditto ...	2	12
——— Nicholas Nickleby. Ditto ...	2	12
——— The Pickwick Papers. Ditto ...	2	12
——— David Copperfield. Ditto ...	2	12
——— Old Curiosity Shop. Ditto ...	2	4
——— Martin Chuzzlewit. Ditto ...	2	12
Beke's British Captivity in Abyssinia	9	0
Wyld's Map of Abyssinia	5	12
Keith Johnstone's ditto	3	8
Harris's Highlands of Ethiopia. 3 vols. (Second Hand)	10	8
Galton's Art of Travel. New edn	5	12
Findel's History of Freemasonry to present time.	7	8
Lippitt's The Three Arms—tactics for manœuvring..	5	0
Church Services, with Hymns ancient and modern, russia, in case	15	0
——— ——— ——— ———, morocco in case.	7	8
Aunt Judy's Christmas Volume	3	12
Military Gymnastics	1	2
Nursery Tales	3	12
St. Martin's Eve. By Mrs. H. Wood..................	4	8
The Lady's Album of Fancy Needlework	3	0
Mrs. Warren's Treasures of Needlework	4	8

SUNDRIES.

BILLIARD BALLS, 2½ inch. Per set	25	0
QUEEN MAB LAMP	5	8
Lady's very superior French KID GLOVES, with buttons, white and coloured. All sizes. Per pair.	3	0
ROGER'S PEN-MENDING MACHINES, Rs. 4½ and ...	10	0

MOURNING STATIONARY, thin Overland—all borders

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC—SONGS & DANCES.

Bombay, 26th Feb., 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL

JUST RECEIVED FROM CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

REPORTS OF CIVIL CASES ON APPEAL to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, from the establishment of the Court. By W. Marshall, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Official Reporter to the Court. Vol. I., Parts 1 to 5. Published in 1864.—Rs. 22½.

A COLLECTION OF TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, AND SUNNUDS relating to India and neighbouring countries. Compiled by C. U. Aitchison, B. C. S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Depart. 7 volumes. With a separate Volume of an index compiled and arranged alphabetically and chronologically by M. Belletty, of the Foreign Office, Calcutta. —Rs. 50.

Separate Volumes not sold.

MAYNE'S COMMENTARIES ON THE PENAL CODE. 5th edn.—Rs. 14½.

Ditto ditto, half calf bound.—Rs. 16½.

The Note-Book of Judicial Maxims. 4 vols. Compiled by E. de Latour, Bengal C.S.—Rs. 50.

Acts of the Legislative Council of India for 1858.—Rs. 5.
——— ——— for 1859.—Rs. 5.
——— ——— for 1860.—Rs. 12.
——— ——— for 1861.—Rs. 12.
——— ——— for 1862.—Rs. 6.
——— ——— for 1863.—Rs. 6.
——— ——— for 1864.—Rs. 6

THE GRIFFIN'S AIDE-DE-CAMP. By Blunt Spurs. (The best book extant on diseases and treatment of Horses in India.)—Rs. 12½.

Bombay, 21st Feb., 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATION.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passenger, on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

THE ART EXHIBITION will remain open for a fortnight from MONDAY next, the 24th instant.

PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 24TH.—TO OPEN AT 4 P. M.—Admission by season tickets only.

TUESDAY, 25TH.—From 7 A. M. to 12 noon. Admission by season tickets only.

From 3 P. M. to Sunset admission for native ladies Rs. 2. Children at half price. Holders of season tickets will be admitted if accompanying native ladies.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH.—From 7 A. M. to 12 noon. Admission Rs. 1 to be paid at the door.

From 3 to 7 P. M. for season ticket holders and by payment at the door of Rs. 5. Children at half price.

THURSDAY, 27TH.—From 7 A. M. to 12 noon and from 3 P. M. to Sunset. Admission Rs. 1 to be paid at the door.

FRIDAY, 28TH.—As on WEDNESDAY.

SATURDAY, 29TH.—As on THURSDAY.

J. GRIFFITHS,
Honorary Secretary.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

LOCAL COMMITTEE.

The Rev. G. C. REYNELL, M.A.
The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WARDEN.
HERBERT BIRDWOOD, Esq., M.A., C.S.
GERARD NORMAN, Esq.
Honorary Secretary—JOHN CAMERON, Esq.
Head Master—The Rev. E. H. DUBOIS.

THE Committee of the above School have much pleasure in announcing the opening on the 1st February of a Boarding School, under the Rev. E. H. DuBois, in connection with the School held in the Freemason's Hall, Mazagon. A large house with extensive grounds, and ample accommodation for a number of Boarders has been secured in a healthy part of Byculla.

Children of both sexes from the ages of 6 to 15 will be received, and every effort made to ensure them a happy and comfortable home.

The course of study will be varied according to the age and attainments of the pupils, commencing with the elementary branches and rising to the Matriculation Standard of the University of Bombay. The Home-studies of the Boarders will be under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. DuBois and an assistant resident Master.

From the success which has hitherto attended the Day School already established, the Committee have every confidence that this fresh undertaking will meet with adequate support, feeling assured, as they do, that every care will be taken of, and comfort provided for the pupils, and that they will receive a sound, moral, and religious training as well as a good secular education. The Committee earnestly trust that their endeavours thus to provide what has long been felt as an urgent want will meet with a hearty response on the part of parents.

Full particulars as to terms, &c., may be learned on application to the Hon. Secretary, JOHN CAMERON, Esq., or the Rev. E. H. DUBOIS, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary Diocesan Board of Education.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1868.

WE have felt it our duty from time to time to call public attention to the mode in which the Educational Department of this Presidency fixes its attention on the higher branches of education to the great detriment of the village schools. The High Schools in Poona, Bombay, and Ahmedabad are near the Presidency, and an industrious and diligent master knows well that his ability is certain to come to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction, and that he may perhaps get a compliment from the Governor to be followed up by something more substantial. The scholars are near the University, and any degree or honour awarded by that body does of course some credit to the school or college and the people at the head of it. The latter are by these means under the two inducements of strict supervision and the desire of popular applause. To these may be added the pleasure which a scholar feels in leading a clever pupil to the higher branches of learning. In the greater part of the Mofussil there are none of these safeguards to discreet management and energetic pursuit of duty. Four or five huge districts are supposed to be inspected by one officer, who may or may not know the language, and may perhaps not have had enough intercourse with the people to enable him to understand native sentiment, and to acquire that warm esteem for them which is the great motive to intelligent work in this country. The same difficulties exist in the commencement of every career in India, but the Educational Department happens to be the only one where no local supervision is exercised over the subordinates, as it is in the Revenue Survey and Engineering Departments. Imagination may in a few instances overcome the want of experience and advice, so as to help the officer to enter into the feelings of a nation so different in its cast of ideas: but imagination usually wanes in the monotony and routine of this country, and even in its best efforts this faculty is, as Bishop Butler pointed out, ever obtruding beyond its sphere and the source of all error. As might be expected very great errors occasionally take place. The Brahmins of the Konkun or Maharastra are now and then sent as deputy inspectors to zillahs where the language is quite new to them and an antagonism springs up between them and the people of the soil. In several of the schools the schoolmaster, not knowing the language, begins to teach his own and not that of the district. From the absence of all near control, the masters lose heart and become indifferent; the boys from this cause are badly instructed and the parents begin to grudge the fees. One recent order of the Department is in our opinion so unjust and impolitic that we are obliged to bring its working to the notice of the public. In many of the little Mofussil towns the people have subscribed large sums of money, or made an annual assignment out of the village funds, in order to pay the wages of a schoolmaster competent to instruct their children in English. On this understanding they subscribed and in most cases an English master was sent them. But the Educational officers for some reason or other imposed a fee of one rupee per month on each boy for the privilege of learning English. The amount of this fee is very heavy indeed on the people, who are most anxious to have their boys taught this valuable accomplishment. They are mostly karkoons in the Mamlutdars' or Moonsiffs' Cutcheries: very hard working men who only receive on an average from eight to fifteen rupees a month and who have no private emoluments of any kind. Out of this pittance they have to keep themselves and their families, which in addition to wife and children often include an old father past work, a widowed mother, younger sisters and brothers who are too young to get a similar appointment. They do also as a rule manage to save a very small sum to expend on the various benevolent purposes which the Hindu religion makes a matter of duty. The fee of one rupee per month is therefore much too exorbitant for their incomes, and as the townspeople have raised a general subscription beforehand, it ought not to have been imposed. Of course, it prevented a great many boys from learning English at all. Now a new order comes out taking away the opportunity from the small residuum. Unless as many as twenty boys are willing to pay the monthly rupee, the English class is to be discontinued. This is a virtual breach of the agreement with the people and is looked upon with a feeling of injustice and dislike. The natives say that it is useless to subscribe liberally because the Sirkar pockets the money and puts on new taxes. Like all ill-considered orders, this rule sacrifices the interests of the people. In many schools where twelve or fifteen boys have advanced to the third book the English teaching has been put a stop to. The result is that they are cut away from all chance of getting employment in an English office. The Belgaum *Summachar* in an article headed with the word *Zulm* has drawn attention to another very harsh and cruel order. Two boys who were candidates at some examination contrived to get the answers to the papers handed them through a window by some other boys outside. They were detected and ejected from the examination room. This with some public punishment would, as the Belgaum paper remarks, have been applauded as just, and have acted as a preventive in future. A wise man knows that severe measures always do mischief. But the Educational Department not only turned the boys out of the room, but prohibited them from ever going to any school any more. The order was upheld by the Director of Public Instruction on the ground of expediency, and now the vernacular papers say that this Department is far more severe than the Government in its criminal administration which sets up reformatories for the very purpose of making education counteract crime. We should never forget that the greatest men in Indian history were those who exercised the most forbearance: in the present instance forbearance was the more necessary, considering the tender years of the culprits. After all, the moral offence was very slight: boys always will try to copy at examinations, and lots of undergraduates at Oxford and Cambridge do the same thing. If Sir Alexander Grant had ordered the Educational Inspector to give these youngsters a sound birching or to make them do penance by riding through Belgaum bazaar on a donkey, the punishment would have been quite severe enough and the example more striking, as being in accordance with native feeling and the nature of boys all the world over. And we know we have only to represent the effect of severe measures as pointed out by the native press to insure some revision of an order which is likely to injure those boys all through their life.

BOMBAY.

THE steamer *Comorin* will not sail to the Malabar Coast on Monday the 2nd proximo as previously notified.

◆

THE following passengers arrived per steamer *Phlox*, Captain Baker, from Goa, on the night of the 26th inst. :—Mr. and Mrs. Walters and Mr. Hartigan.

◆

BARON A. J. deH. LARPENT, of the Bombay Civil Service, assumed charge of his new appointment as Joint Judge of Rutnagherry on the 21st instant.

◆

THE Turkish branch of the Indo-European telegraph was on the 26th instant reported right to Constantinople, the Egyptian line interrupted, and the Persian line right to Tabreez.

◆

AS we announced a short time ago Mr. R. H. Pinhey, Judge and Session Judge of the Konkun, has obtained fifteen months' leave of absence on medical certificate to proceed to England by the first mail in March next.

◆

MR. A. D. ROBERTSON, Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service from the 14th proximo, and Mr. A. F. Bellasis, at present acting Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, has been appointed Collector of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

◆

YESTERDAY the Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court committed a Hindoo woman named Lukhmee to take her trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for stealing two Government currency notes for Rs. 100 each, and Rs. 12-8 in cash, the property of one Motee Lalljee, at Sion.

◆

SHEIK REHMAN SHEIK HOOSSAIN, a groom, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. R. H. Showell to receive thirty stripes, for stealing six Government currency notes for ten rupees each, the property of Mr. J. F. Calton. The amount was reduced to fifty rupees, with a view to bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Court.

◆

THE Governor's Band was to have played on the Esplanade on Monday night, but failed to appear; and on Wednesday night the band of the 108th Regiment also disappointed an immense number of people. It is no doubt very kind of those bands to afford an evening's amusement to the public weekly, but people grumble when they don't keep their appointments.

◆

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s 22nd Regt. N. I., at the Art Exhibition this evening :—

March	....	
Overture	"Octoroon"	Benedict.
Quadrille............	"Serenade"	Balfe.
Selection (Op.)	"Norma"......................	Bellini.
Waltz	"Queen of the Harvest"	Coote.
Galop	"John Brown"	

◆

A MAHOMEDAN labourer named Mahomed Alli Ramed Alli was yesterday committed by Mr. Nana Morojee for trial at the next Criminal Sessions, on a charge of "committing forgery, and using a forged document for the purpose of cheating, and thereby fraudulently and dishonestly inducing Bhugwan Mulchun to deliver to him a quantity of zinc of the value of Rs. 105." The same man was committed on two other separate charges of forgery,—of having in one case by that means induced one Noordeen Sherif Alli to give him a quantity of zinc of the value of Rs. 30; and in the other case of having in the same way dishonestly induced one Abdoola Alli Jewkhan to give him a quantity of glass of the value of Rs. 51. Another man, who had been brought up on the same charges, was discharged.

◆

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams, received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday, were as follows :—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey—18th, 19th, 20th and 21st February.

From Continent of Europe, via Turkey—20th and 24th Febuary.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P. M. of the 26th to 8 P. M. of the 27th February were as follows :—

To Bombay	*Max.*		*Min.*	
From Kurrachee	8	20	0	5
,, Calcutta via Agra ...	2	25	1	12
,, Calcutta via Madras...	37	39	28	28
,, Madras	31	29	23	12

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

STEAMER REPORTS.—27TH FEB.

GALLE, 25TH, 6-55 A. M.—Mail Steamer *Mongolia*, from Calcutta, anchored.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 22nd Feb. 1868

OPEN 306 MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	41,626	5	6
Merchandize	,,	43,149	1	3
Earth Trains.	,,	4,298	5	6
Electric Telegraph	,,	1,318	12	0
Total Rs...		90,392	8	3

Corresponding Week in February, 1867.

Coaching	47,479	15	5
Merchandize	58,429	8	4
Telegraph	722	4	0
Total...	1,06,631	11	9
Decrease	16,239	3	6

THE FIRE IN GUMBAWA LANE.

Bombay, M. C. Office, 26th Feb. 1868.

To the Commissioner of Police.

SIR,—In forwarding the enclosed Bank-note for rupees five hundred, from Ruttonjee Eduljee, Esq., for distribution among the officers who helped in extinguishing the late fire in the Fort, I have the honour to request you will have the goodness to see that the amount is properly distributed.—I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

Mazagon Police Office,
27th February 1868.

Ruttonjee Eduljee, Esq.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge, through the Municipal Commissioner, a currency Bank-note for Rs. 500, which you desire to be distributed amongst those of the Police Force and Fire Brigade who took part in extinguishing the late fire in the Fort.

In thanking you for your liberal reward, I beg to state that I shall have much pleasure in arranging for an equitable distribution of the above amount.—I have, &c.

(Signed) F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

THE SAMPLES OF KHANDEISH COTTON AT THE AKOLA EXHIBITION.

THE acting Collector of Khandeish, Mr. G. F. Sheppard, in a letter dated the 20th instant, submitted to Government certain remarks on an article, reprinted from the *Bombay Saturday Review*, in the *Times of India* of the 19th instant, in which reflections were cast in the way in which the samples of cotton grown in Khandeish, which obtained the gold medal at the Akola Exhibition, were prepared. Mr. Sheppard's remarks are as follows :—"In yesterday's *Times of India*, I observe a para., quoted from the *Bombay Saturday Review* of the 15th instant, reflecting on the preparation of the samples of cotton grown in Khandeish which obtained the honourable distinction of a gold medal of the late Akola Exhibition. It was scarcely to be expected but that the success of this province should have elicited some expressions of disappointment from the less fortunate competitors; but as an imputation has been cast on the fairness of the Khandeish samples, it becomes my duty to place before Government the plain facts of the case. The samples exhibited by me at Akola were prepared under the valuable advice and assistance of Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Cotton Commissioner of the Central Provinces and the Berars, and members of the Akola Cotton Committee, to whom Khandeish owes so much for aid in the importation of Hinganghat seed. It is not therefore for me to defend the decision of the Akola Committee. I may, however, mention that each sample exhibited bore a memo. in English of the talooka in which it was produced and the nature of the soil in the field in which it was grown, with the survey classification of such field. The finest sample of Hinganghat cotton was picked from two fields adjoining each other in the neighbourhood of Sowda. That we exhibited the best sample we could obtain is perfectly true. It would have been a poor compliment to the Akola Committee had we done otherwise. I would only add, that the verdict of the judges at Akola is an echo of the opinion of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, whose Secretary reported as follows, under date 8th January 1868, on a large sample of this year's crop from the Jamnier talooka, which the Committee were good enough to examine :—'This is by far the most satisfactory sample that has been submitted to the Committee in connection with the experiments that have been carried on.'"

The Government considered the report of Mr. Sheppard satisfactory.

ADDITION TO THE LIST OF JUSTICES

THE following announcement appears in the *Government Gazette* of yesterday :—Under the provisions of Act VI. of 1845 the undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay and its dependencies, and are requested to qualify by taking the prescribed oaths :—

Abbott, Henry Byam.
Ashburner, John.
Babington, Stephen.
Bacon, Edmond Antoine Henry.
Beddy, Joseph.
Bernard, Charles Edward.
Brooke, Thomas Henry Barstowe.
Brooke, William Saurin.
Campbell, Ronald.
Cameron, Donald Alexander.
Cates, William Edward.
Chamberlain, Crawford Trotter.
Crichton, William Hindley.
Dobbs, Alexander Fairlie.
Drysdale, Theodore.
Egerton, Robert Eyles.
Forsyth, James.
Grace, Charles Halyburton.
Jones, William Brittain.
Lambert, Richard M.
Lawrence, Alexander John.
Lloyd, John Hayes.
Loch, John Lewis.
Low, William Malcolm.
Lyall, Alfred Comyns.
Macdonald, Donald.
Macdougall, James William.
Mackenzie, Hector.
Magniac, Francis Lane.
Munton, William.
Newmarch, Henry Fowler.
Nicholltts, Gilbert.
Nicholls, George Jaspar.
Oldfield, Francis John.
Playfair, Elliott Minto.
Plowden, Frederick Dormer.
Ramsay, William.
Rivett-Carnac, John Harry.
Ross, Alexander Benjamin.
Scott, Thomas Augustus.
Sherwood, A.
Simpson, George Bruce.
Smith, Charles Bean Lucie.
Waddington, Henry Ferrers.
West, Edward William.
Westropp, George Ralph Collier.
Williams, Frederick St Clair.
Wright, Henry Louis.

FORT POLICE COURT.—27TH FEB.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

Noor Abdoola, a needle and thread seller, was convicted of having stolen thirteen caps, one shawl, and two handkerchiefs, of the value of Rs. 50, the property of another Mussulman, and was sentenced to suffer four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Another Mussulman, named Muddar Mahomed, received a similar sentence for having stolen articles of the value of Rs. 15.

Jan Mahomed, a cooley, and Krishna Wamonajee, a police constable, were charged with having stolen an iron pan and a packing case, the property of Messrs. Nicol and Co. The first was discharged, and the second was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Dungarsey Narayen, a grain dealer, Girdaree Verachund, a shopman, and Buldew Nundlal, a mendicant, were charged with committing an assault on one Nanjee Heerjee on the 12th February. The man who was assaulted was taken to the hospital with a small contused wound on the scalp, and having had it dressed was sent away, there being nothing dangerous. The first prisoner was sent to the House of Correction for two months, and the second and third were each fined Rs. 20 and sent to prison for twenty days.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—27TH FEB.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—Seeba Dajee, a ghorawalla, was charged with assaulting one Gopall Essoo, another ghorawalla. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined Rs. 15, or, in default, to undergo fourteen days' imprisonment.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Dhondoo Essoo, a peon employed in the House of Correction, was charged with having in his possession three brass hinges, one staple, and a knife, reasonably suspected to have been stolen, and failing to account satisfactorily how he come by the same. The man admitted his offence and His Worship sent him to the County Jail for one month.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—John McMullan, a European mechanic, was charged with being drunk and disorderly behaviour on a public street. It appears that on Wednesday last two Italian women complained to Mr. Superintendent Bailey of the prisoner having broken their furniture and driven them out of their house. Mr. Bailey himself saw the broken furniture. The charge was satisfactorily established against the prisoner and he was sentenced to be imprisoned for a fortnight in the County Jail with hard labour.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TUCKER, AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE WARDEN.)

Peerbhai & others vs. Mohamadbhai & others.

Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas appeared for the appellants; Mr. Nanabhai Haridas for the respondents.

This was a special appeal from a decision of the District Judge of Surat. The facts of the case are stated in the following judgment recorded by him :—

This action was instituted to obtain the partition of a certain piece of land and to recover arrears of rent in respect of plaintiffs' share. Peerbhai and forty other defendants stated generally that the property was not such as would be divided; that the plaintiffs had not for twelve years the management of the land, and that they themselves had not seized forcible possession of the land, but were in by right of nomination. The Moonsiff found that the property could be legitimately divided, and that the plaintiffs were entitled to demand a partition, though he threw out the claim to rent as he found there was no proof of any being in Peerbhai's hands. In appeal, suit No. 62, Peerbhai and the others urge that, (1) the land in dispute was delivered to them by a committee and had not been taken back by them: therefore, the plaintiffs could not sue; (2) all the committee have not joined in the action; (3) division could not take place without their consent. In appeal, suit No. 82, the original plaintiffs urge that, (1) the defendants not having pleaded non-receipt of rent, the Moonsiff wrongly threw the onus on them; (2) the judgment was opposed to the proof; and (3) the defendants did not produce the document and the Moonsiff took no notice of this. The points for consideration are whether (1) the plaintiffs were entitled to demand a partition of the land in dispute, and, (2) the plaintiffs had made out their rights to recover rent from the defendants. On the first point I find for the plaintiffs, and on the second for the defendants. No further point was sought to be raised by either party. The dispute is regarding a piece of land, which was bought by a sect of Mominee Mussulmans, belonging to Alumsha's community, for general purposes, and it was made over to certain of their party for management: latterly a quarrel arose in this community which resulted in the formation of two rival parties; and the object of this action is to obtain for one of these parties its share of the land in dispute. Attempts have been made to mystify the matter at issue as much as possible by importing into the arguments several other matters with which I have nothing to do. The claim is to obtain a partition of a certain piece of land and to recover arrears of rent in respect of it. The defence was that the land could not be divided, and the plaintiffs could not sue; and with these questions, together with the question of arrears of rent, I have alone to deal. It is admitted that the land was procured by Alumsha's Thirkoor sect, and it is proved to my satisfaction that the plaintiffs were members of that sect; so that it is clear that they had a joint right in the property. For what particular purpose the land was purchased is not clearly known, but it is manifest that the defendants have failed to show that there was anything in the nature of the tenancy which rendered it incapable of being divided. That being so, I agree with the Moonsiff in thinking that it was competent to the plaintiffs, when they separated from their brethren, to compel a partition of the joint property. The fact of all the committee who appointed the managers not having sued, supposing such to be the case, could not in my opinion deprive the plaintiffs of their right of action. As regards the rent, I quite agree with the Moonsiff that it was for the plaintiffs to show that the defendants held certain sums realized from the land to their use. I affirm the decree of the lower Court, with costs, on the appellants in each appeal.

Mr. Dhirajlal contended that the property was admittedly *Jamat* property, and that, therefore, a suit for partition of it could not lie. In support of this contention he cited a full Bench decision in special appeal, No. 591 of 1865. Mr. Nanabhai, contra: The full bench decision does not apply to this case. It was in a case between Hindus. The property in that case was temple property of the caste, to which the parties belonged. A Hindu caste was in that case considered to be analagous to a corporation having a kind of perpetual succession, and in whose property, therefore, no particular members could have any individual rights. It was in respect of such property that the Court held no suit for partition of it lay. The Mahomedan law knows of no caste, nor of such corporation property. The property in dispute in this case does not belong to any temple. The Mahomedan law recognizes only one kind of property as impartible, and that is *Wagf* property. It has not been found, nor has it even been alleged, that this property is of that description. The parties to this case being Mahomedans, it is the Mahomedan law that governs it, and according to that law, and indeed according to all law, a suit lies for partition of property not expressly declared to be impartible. The plaintiffs and defendants being joint owners of the property in dispute, the Court is bound to declare and award to each of them the extent of his share therein, however small.

The High Court passed the following judgment in the case :—

The plaintiffs have sued in this case for a division and rateable distribution of certain lands, which they assert they purchased in association with the defendants, and committed to the care of a punchayat, or board of management, and which, as they have separated themselves from the association, they claim a right to share. In the plaint it is set forth that the plaintiffs, who are seventy-five in number, and the defendants, who amount to forty-three persons, formed together a religious sect of the Mahomedan community. The plaintiffs do not show for what purposes the association was formed or what was the original agreement between the members, or that there has been any dissolution of the association brought about by general consent, or in any other legitimate manner. The Courts below, without any information on the above points, have assumed that the property was partible, and that it lay upon the defendants to establish that it was not so, but we do not concur in this view. We think that it rested with the plaintiffs to establish the purposes for which the association was formed; the original agreement between the members and that in accordance with this agreement, the plaintiffs on succession had the right each to demand a rateable share in the common property. They have not been able to do this, so we are of opinion their claim must be rejected. We reverse the decrees of both the lower Courts, and decree in favour of defendants. All costs on special respondents (plaintiffs).

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—From time to time I notice paras about fires in Bombay and that the Police were out and rendered some aid, but not a word is said about the Fire Engine Department. I think, therefore, that it is but fair to those concerned in the department in question to say a word or two on their behalf. I say from experience that I have invariably found Mr. Jeremiah Powell out whenever a report of a fire has reached him and that he has truly worked out. Nor must I forget the officer in charge of the fire-engine. We must render to all their just dues.—Yours &c. DELTA.

26th February.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CENTRAL PROVINCES, 26TH FEB.

A DISTRICT municipal engineer is about to be appointed for the Nagpore district, the two existing appointments of district and station engineers being merged into one on a salary of rupees 700 a month, and the name of Mr. Gilbert Hickey from Calcutta is quoted as the successful incumbent.

Another hearing of the sensation case, "Wyman and Co. *versus* George Law," comes on today. Messrs Wood and Carpenter, of the Controller's office, are summoned as witnesses to record an opinion on Mr. Gregory Seth's liability to pay a moiety of the amount to be decreed. Now Messrs Carpenter and Wood are accountants of the first order in the Controller's office, but neither of them pretend to a knowledge of the *Bunneah* system of co-partnership, especially when it happens that Mr. Gregory Seth holds a release from the said Mr. Law absolving him, in consideration of the good-will and name wholly transferred to Mr. George Law, from all future liability to losses and claims, as well as all future participation in all profits arising from or accruing to the Central Provinces Printing Press Company. Messrs. Law and Seth were co-partners and represented the title of the abovenamed Company; but when Mr. Seth revoked from the partnership, he was absolved, in consideration of the share he resigned (for which he received no remuneration at all), of all responsibility and concern in any of the liabilities outstanding against the Company on the date of his resignation.

The overseer's bungalow at a village called Persoree is occupied by some native, who behaved most insolently to some Europeans requiring shelter therein the other day from the sun. Mr. Whiting, the Excutive Engineer, will it is hoped caution this Babooo against repetition of such conduct.

There is something wrong in the Railway police arrangements at the Nagpore station. The constable on duty on the platform seems worked to death. Where is his inspector? Colonel Taylor should require a diary from this officer as to his public engagements.

Sir Richard Temple since taking charge of his Foreign Office has not been forgetful of the Nagpore Volunteers. The other day the Commissions signed by His Excellency the Viceroy and his Council were received, conferring on Mr. Seth the title of captain and that of lieutenant on Messrs Bailey and Law. Messrs Seth and Bailey are really deserving of the merit and distinction, and those who know them congratulate them heartily upon this advancement of their social status.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Wright, Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate at Gwalior, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Surgeon Major H. M. Cannon, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for ten months, on medical certificate.

Major General P. K. Mc G. Skinner, C. B., is appointed to act on the Divisional Staff of the Army during the absence of Major General Malcolm, C. B.

The following promotion and alteration of rank are made in the Commissariat Department, with effect from 9th November 1867, consequent upon the arrival from England of Captain C. F. Keays, Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class :—

Captain C. F. Keays, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Acting Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Major L'Estrange, Acting Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to revert to the grade of Acting Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

The following promotion and alteration of rank are made in the Commissariat Department, with effect from the 19th November 1867, consequent on the arrival from England of Captain A. Phelps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class

Captain A. Phelps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Lieutenant G. E. Harris, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General 1st Class, to revert to the Grade of Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Major L. M. Davies, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, having reported his arrival from England on the 12th December 1867, is promoted to Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, from that date, to fill a vacancy.

The following appointment is made :—

Captain W. B. Preston, Staff Corps, to act as Brigade Major, Aden, during the absence of Captain Hickman on medical certificate, or until further orders.

The following extracts from Regimental Orders by Colonel J. G. Petrie, Commanding R.A.A., F.F., are confirmed :—

Zoulla, 7th January 1868.

Lieutenant J. P. Nolan will act as Adjutant to the 2nd Division Royal Artillery, A.F.F.

Zoulla, 10th January 1868.

Lieutenant W. S. Langley, G Battery 14th Brigade R.A., is appointed Adjutant to the 1st Division Royal Artillery, A.F.F.

The following Extracts from the *London Gazette* of 7th January 1868, pages 54 and 55, are published for general information :—

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, *7th January* 1868.

The date of promotion from Second Captain of Captain D. J. Nasmyth (late Bombay) is 18th February 1861, and not as stated in *Gazette* of 17th ultimo.

Brevet.

For Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel W. L. Merewether, C.B., &c., which appeared in the *Gazette* of 24th September last, *read* Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Merewether, C.B., &c.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

The following General Orders, by His Excellency Sir Robert Napier, G.C.S.I., and K.C.B., Commanding the Abyssinian Field Force, are published :—

Head Quarters, Camp Zoulla, 24th January 1868.

XLIV. With reference to Bombay Government Resolution, No. 4275, dated 9th November 1867, the scale of Native Artificers therein laid down for the "A" and "B" Batteries 21st Brigade R.A., will be reduced to (2) two Native Farrers and (1) one Moochee—consequent upon the arrival, at Zoulla, of English artificers from England.

The men thus becoming supernumerary will be disposed of as follows :—

To the Native Artillery Mountain Train,—1 Maistry Smith, 1 Carpenter.

The remainder will be handed over to the Chief Engineer, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, with a nominal list.

XLV. It is notified for general information that officers having once drawn pay and furnished last Pay Certificates in Abyssinia, can draw Pay from either Divisional Paymaster afterwards, by certifying on the reverse of the abstracts, the date up to which they have been settled; thus officers will be able to draw pay from the nearest Pay Office, but they should remember, that on leaving Abyssinia a last Pay Certificate must be obtained.

XLVI. The Commander-in-Chief has directed it to be intimated that the Head Quarters of all Departments of this Force, will remain at Zoulla until further orders; and attention is called to G. O. C. No. XIII. of 11th January 1868.

XLVII. The Deputy Commissary General, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, will be good enough to arrange for the formation of a Depot at Zoulla, for such servants as officers serving in Abyssinia may find it necessary to dispense with; these men to be made available for suitable duties in the Commissariat, and for employment with officers who may hereafter require them.

The above will be provided with free rations, as at present during their detention at Zoulla.

XLVIII. It is notified for general information that the officers' Dawk Ponies and Post Mules at each station are placed under the Officer Commanding at such station, and not under the Transport Train. The Dawk animals are on no account to be used except on a Pass, signed by the Senior Officer of the Quartermaster General's Department, either at Zoulla or Senafe.

XLIX. Officers in possession of horses for which they are not (by the regulations) entitled to forage, will be liable to have to use such horses as pack horses, should necessity occur for such a measure.

The issue of a sickle to every grass cutter is sanctioned.

L. The undermentioned officer is reported to have arrived at Suez, en route for Abyssinia, on the 24th December 1867 :—

Captain J. G. Watts, Bombay Staff Corps.

LI. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence, as follows :—

Staff Assistant Surgeon W. Wheeler, Hospital Ship "Queen of the South," for six months from date of departure, on urgent private affairs.

This officer will report himself to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards, and to the Director General, Medical Department.

Head Quarters, Camp Zoulla, 27th January 1868.

LII. The following suggestions by Principal Veterinary Surgeon Hallen, as to the treatment of horses from first landing at Zoulla until arrival at Senafe, are published for general information :—

1.—Horses, if able to march, should not be kept at Zoulla longer than 24 hours after landing.

2.—Quarter to half dram doses of quinine should be given daily, morning and evening, from time of landing.

3.—The march from Zoulla to Senafe should be by regular stages, viz :—

1st day—Zoulla to Koomaylee.

2nd day—Koomaylee to Upper Sooroo.

(Horses should not be allowed to water on this march as the water is bad at Lower Sooroo).

3rd day—Upper Sooroo to Rary Guddy.

(Unless there be sufficient water to enable them to halt the day at Under Well, which there was not lately, horses should not be watered at the foot of Rary Guddy Pass).

4th day—Rary Guddy to Senafe.

(As the ascent is very steep, and the air rarified, stop often to let the horses breathe; and the horses should be marched slowly and not in the least degree hurried.)

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4.—The first march should be commenced just before sunset, the others at day-break; particular care should be taken that the water used *en-route* should not have been staled into or fouled in any way.

5.—It would be as well to have a day's Forage with the horses, as one or other of the halting places is almost certain to be unprovided.

6.—Each horse should have two jhools and a hood for use on arrival at Senafe; one jhool should be worn during the day, the second jhool and the hood put on at night. It is also advisable to have a set of warm bandages for the legs, and if possible, a small tarpaulin or waterproof to put over the horse's back as the dew at night is very heavy in the highlands.

LIII. The Commander-in-Chief desires that Officers Commanding Stations will exercise close supervision over the detachments of the Land Transport Corps under their respective commands so as to ensure all deficiencies or irregularities being brought to his immediate notice.

His Excellency is well aware of the difficulties with which the officers of the Land Transport Corps have had to contend, and the strenuous exertions which have been, almost universally, made to conquer them; and he has no desire that they should be impeded in carrying out the instructions they may receive from time to time from their immediate Head.

It appears to Sir R. Napier, however, desirable that the wants and requirements of their respective depots should be known to him with as little delay as possible, and he therefore requests that Officers Commanding Stations will send to the Quartermaster General, Head Quarters, Camp, a full report of any such that may come under their personal cognisance, sending a duplicate of such report to the Controller of Transport and Supply.

LIV. Depots will be formed at Zoulla and Senafe under the orders of the Senior Commissariat Officers at those stations, for the reception of native camp followers, public or private, whose services may no longer be required.

All public followers may be retained for duty with the Commissariat, as well as such private followers as are willing to work for the pay that may be offered to them.

All public followers whose services are not required, and all private followers who are unwilling to remain, will be sent back to India by first opportunity.

With reference to the above G. O. C., Corps and Departments are requested to send to the depots all such public and private followers as may be no longer required.

LV. A general depot will be at once formed at Senafe under the orders of the Officer Commanding that Station, for the reception of all such men, whether European or Native, who are pronounced unfit to accompany their respective regiments to the front.

The Officer Commanding at Senafe is requested to detail two officers for duty with this depot, one from a European and the other from a Native Regiment.

LVI. G-14 Royal Artillery will at once hand over to the Officer Commanding Land Transport Corps, Senafe, for permanent duty 45 grass cutters, at present borne on their establishment.

LVII. The Commissariat Department will make good to Station Staff Officers, not in receipt of special allowance, all stationery used by them for station purposes. Officers Commanding Stations will send to the Commissariat Department from time to time requisitions for the same, showing the amount expended and certifying that it has been used for *bonâ fide* station purposes. Such requisitions shall be considered as sufficient vouchers for the issue.

Head Quarters, Camp Zoulla, 29th January 1868.

LVIII. Until further orders, a working party at every station will be provided, as occasion requires, for the loading and unloading of all Land Transport Corps convoys that may arrive or depart.

Due notice must be given to officers Commanding Stations, of the amount of assistance required; and they are requested to comply with the demand, so far as practicable.

LIX. Officers Commanding Stations where troughs for watering purposes are not provided in sufficient quantities, are requested to utilise the empty ghee casks. They should be thoroughly cleaned, and then sunk in rows near the watering place, and filled either from the overflowing of the troughs, or by some other special arrangement.

LX. It having come to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief that much inconvenience to the public service has arisen from a want of proper understanding between officers of different departments, His Excellency requests that, before sending in to Head Quarters, their mutual wants may first be made known, one to the other, and, if possible, complied with—due notice of course being given to the heads of their respective departments. By this means, His Excellency feels assured that in very many instances much delay and consequent injury to the general weal, will be avoided.

LXI. In future, all detachments and convoys moving up or down between Zoulla and the front will be furnished with ration certificates on the station they may be proceeding to.

A responsible individual must in all cases precede the detachment, &c.; he will be furnished with full information for the Officer Commanding the Station, regarding its strength, probable time of arrival, &c, and also with the ration certificate above mentioned. By this means every requisite arrangement will be able to be made for the reception of the detachment, &c.

LXII. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to note that, as it is of great importance to avoid small detachments of transport, as they are away from supervision, and animals are liable to be for a long time unavailable, every possible effort is to be made to send detached officers, or small parties, with convoys—of which the mules of such parties shall form a part. When this cannot be arranged, all officers and others to whom carriage is entrusted are requested to see personally to the feeding of their transport animals.

Every mule should be provided with a water bag, or "kullee," and the transport officer in charge at each station will see this bag filled, prior to the march commencing.

Officers Commanding at each Station in the Pass will be good enough to tell off a few men as policemen, whose duty it will be to see that all animals as they arrive with convoys, &c., are watered and fed. A report should be submitted daily, to the Brigadier General or other Officer Commanding at Koomaylee that this has been done.

Officers Commanding troops on the march are also directed to be most careful that every attention is paid to the watering and feeding of the baggage animals.

LXIII. It is notified, for general information, that the following Ships have been allotted as Store Ships:—

"The Elizabeth Henderson"—For powder and ammunition.

"The City of Agra"—For Ordnance Stores, and arms and Accoutrements of men located in the Hospital Ships.

"The Indian Chief"—For the baggage of individual Officers, Regiments, or Departments.

A Store-keeper will be nominated by the Principal Transport Officer to take charge of all stores deposited in the "Indian Chief," and to issue them, as demanded, under proper authority.

LXIV. The services of Lieutenant Rule, Royal Marines, having been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that officer is appointed an Assistant Field Engineer, and will report himself for orders to Colonel Wilkins, R.E., Commanding Engineer.

LXV. The undermentioned Officer, of the Royal Navy, having been placed by Commodore Heath, C.B., at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, is hereby appointed an assistant Field Engineer for employment in the Telegraph Department, under Lieutenant St. John, R.E.:—

Lieutenant W. H. Hayward, R. E.

Head Quarters, Camp Zoulla, 31st January 1868.

LXVI. The following Order is published for the information of the Officers concerned:—

A portion of the Lahore and Rawul Pindee Mule Trains having arrived, the Officers Commanding these Trains are directed to attach a third Mule to each driver, and in consideration of the extra work, the men will receive an additional two rupees a month to their pay so long as the arrangement lasts.

LXVII The following order is confirmed:—

Dated 26th January 1868. By Major General Sir C. Staveley K. C. B.

"Sanctioning the issue of a quarter of a pound of meat per man daily to the Sick of the Bengal Cooly Corps in addition to their ordinary rations."

LXVIII. The undermentioned Officers are appointed to the Land Transport Train as Subalterns of Division, and will join at once:—

Captain T. Kelly, 1st Batt. 2nd Foot.
Lieutenant W. Mackie, do.

LXIX. The undermentioned Officers of the Purveyor's Department are reported to have arrived at Aden, en-route for Abyssinia, on the dates mentioned:—

Assistant Purveyor Young, Hospital Ship "Golden Fleece," 7th Dec. 1867.

Assistant Purveyor Thwaites, Hospital Ship "Mauritius," 18th Dec. 1867.

Assistant Purveyor Woolett, Hospital Ship "Queen of the South," 22nd Dec. 1867.

LXX. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence as follows:—

Lieutenant C. M. H. Downing, Royal Artillery, to proceed to England for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board. This Officer is available for duty with Troops during the voyage, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adjutant General Horse Guards.

LXXI. Subject to confirmation of Government, Captain, I. F. Chapman, Bombay Staff Corps, and Wing Officer, 3rd Regiment N. I., is allowed Furlough to England for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

LXXII. The 10th Company, Royal Engineers, is reported to have arrived at Suez, *en route* to Abyssinia, in two detachments, as under:—

Major Pritchard, Lieutenant Morgan, and 65 non-commissioned officers and men, on the 23rd November 1867.

Lieutenant Puzey and 18 non-commissioned officers and men, on the 25th November 1867.

Head Quarters, Camp Zoulla, 3rd February 1868.

LXXIII. The Director, Land Transport Train, is authorised to purchase, on the approval of a Board of Officers, such serviceable Camels, Ponies, Bullocks, or Mules as may be offered for the Government Service.

The expenses incurred by the Director, Land Transport Train on the 20th December last, viz., Dollars 792 for the purchase of 12 Camels for the Land Transport Train, are hereby sanctioned.

LXXIV. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that whenever an officer loses a horse by death, a Committee should be assembled to ascertain and record the circumstances connected with such casualty, and it should state explicitly, in its own opinion, the actual cause to which the loss is to be attributed.

These proceedings are then to be duly registered and retained in the Regiment or Department to which the loser may belong, and forwarded hereafter, when called for to the Quarters of this Department.

LXXV. With reference to G. O. C. No. 38, 21st January 1868, a daily allowance of 4 ozs. of Rice will be re-issued to all Europeans drawing Government Rations who are stationed at Upper Sooroo and south of that Station.

LXXVI. Brigadier General Merewhether will act as Political Officer attached to the Abyssinian Field Force from the date of arrivals of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in Annesley Bay; viz., 3rd January 1868.

The Senior Cavalry Officer present with the Force will assume command of the Cavalry, until further orders.

LXXVII. A Depot will be formed, at Senafe, under the charge of the Commissariat Officer at that Station, for the reception of all Public and Private Followers no longer required by Departments, Regiments or Private Individuals.

These men will be forwarded to the Depot at Zoulla, as soon as possible. They will be supplied with three days' rations from Senafe, and with a certificate which will enable them to draw another day's ration on arrival at Koomaylee.

LXXVIII. Subject to confirmation, Captain J. R. Strutt, Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed to act as Wing Officer, 3rd Regiment N. I., vice Captain Chapman, on medical certificate, and will join on completion of the special duty on which he is now employed.

This cancels so much of G. O. C. No. XL. of the 23rd ultimo, as relates to Captain Strutt.

LXXIX. The undermentioned officer is reported to have arrived at Suez, *en-route* for Abyssinia, on the 21st December 1867:—

Captain F. F. Atkinson, 45th Foot.

Head Quarters, Camp Zoulla, 3rd February 1868.

LXXX. Gunner Falside, A Battery E Brigade R. H. A., attached to the Land Transport Train, is remanded to his Brigade for misconduct, and will join G Battery 14th Brigade, R.A., at Koomaylee pending further orders as to his disposal, which will be communicated by the Colonel Commanding Royal Artillery, A. F. F.

LXXXI. Lieutenant Hulbert, at present attached to 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, will return to Aden for general duty, his services being no longer required with the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force.

LXXXII. Veterinary Surgeons borne on the Abyssinian Field Force will be considered as on general duty, and must be prepared to be ordered off to any station where their services may be urgently required.

2. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to permit all Officers under his command to avail themselves of the services of the Veterinary Surgeons attached to the Force, in the event of their horses requiring professional aid.

Such horses must in all instances be sent to the sick lines for treatment, with a letter from the owner to the Veterinary Surgeon in charge stating the symptoms of the illness, &c.

LXXXIII. The following movements of Troops have been ordered:—

The 4th King's Own Regiment to move up to Senafe as soon as possible in three Detachments.

The five and a half inch Mortars on Mule Carriages to move up inland with the Steel Batteries.

The eight inch Mortars to be brought up on Elephants when it is decided to send Elephants to Senafe.

As many Native Infantry as can be spared by Brigadier General Wilby from Koomaylee, to be encamped between that place and Lower Sooroo, for the purpose of clearing the road.

The 2nd Company, Bombay Sappers, to move to a spot about 5 miles in advance of Sooroo for the purpose of repairing the road between Sooroo and Undal Wells.

The 3rd Regiment N. I. to move out from Zoulla to Koomaylee to relieve the 25th Regiment N. I., ordered forward.

LXXXIV. In continuation of G. O. C. No. 42 of the 23rd instant, the following will be the amount of Camp Equipage and Carriage (if available), and the number of Native Private Followers allowed to each Staff Officer:—

Camp Equipage.

1 bell tent, double cloth, for each Staff Officer in charge of an office.
1 bell tent, double cloth, for every two Staff Officers not in charge of an office.
1 bell tent, single cloth, for every 5 clerks.
1 bell tent single cloth, for every 16 Public Followers.

Carriage.

1 Mule for every officer's private baggage.
1 Mule for tent of every officer in charge of an office.
1 Mule for tent of every two officers not in charge of an office.
1 Mule for every two bell tents, single cloth.
1 Mule for Mess Kit of three officers.
1 Mule for personal conveyance of two clerks, Commissariat inspectors, or draftsmen.
1 Mule for conveyance of the baggage of four clerks, commissariat inspectors, or draftsmen—the baggage of each clerk, &c. being limited to 40 lbs.
1 Mule for baggage of eight public followers, the baggage of each follower being limited to 20 lbs.

Followers.

1 Servant for each Staff officer.
1 Grass Cutter for each Officer's horse.
1 Servant for Mess of every three officers.

Staff Officers are allowed the option of having a soldier servant each in lieu of a Native private servant.

LXXXV. Seven Officers and 93 men attached to the Naval Brigade landed at Zoulla on the 25th January 1868, and are brought on the strength of this Force from that date:—

Commander T. H. B. Fellowes, Commanding.
Lieutenant C. S. Cardale, A Battery.
Lieutenant F. R. B. Kemp, B Battery.
Asst. Sub. Lieut. G. L. Atkinson, B Battery.
Midshipman D. A. Crofton, A Battery.
Assistant Surgeon H. N. M. Sedgwick, in medical charge.
Mr. C. J. Pawsey, Assistant Paymaster.

N. B.—On the 31st January Mr. Pawsey returned to his ship sick, and on the 1st February the following officer was appointed, vice Pawsey:—

Mr. W. E. Boxer, Assistant Paymaster.

LXXXVI. G. O. C. No. LVI., dated 27th January 1868, is cancelled.

The supernumerary grass cutters of G. Battery 14th Brigade R. A. being all required by the Royal Artillery they will be disposed of under Regimental arrangements consistent with G. O. C. No. XLII. dated 23rd January 1868.

LXXXVII. The undermentioned Officer is reported to have arrived at Suez, en route for Abyssinia, on the 27th December 1867:—

Lieutenant H. B. Edwards, Wing Subaltern, 27th Regiment N. I.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

FRED. THESIGER, Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable Sir Richard Couch, Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 15th proximo.

The Honorable Henry Newton has been appointed to perform the duties of Chief Justice during the absence of the Honorable Sir Richard Couch.

Mr. R. H. Pinhey, Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan, is, under the provisions of Section XI. Chapter III. of the New Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules, allowed leave of absence on medical certificate to Europe for fifteen months, from the 14th March 1868.

Captain C. D'U La Touche, commanding the Wing of the Poona Horse at Jacobabad, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate, in the Frontier Districts of Upper Sind.

Captain C. D. J. Dodd, First Class Deputy Collector and Magistrate, F. P. in the Shikarpoor District, is invested with powers to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the Districts under his charge by Officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate.

Baron A. J. De H. Larpent assumed charge of his appointment as Joint Judge of Rutnagherry during office hours on the 21st instant.

Mr. T. Bosanquet, appointed to act as First Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednuggur, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Ahmednuggur District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Pratt, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr. W. M. Salmon, Acting Sub-Collector of Colaba, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-three days, from the 7th proximo.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the 14th March 1868:—

Mr. A. F. Bellasis to be Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, and Reporter General of External Commerce.

Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft to be Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, continuing to act as Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, and Chief Secretary to Government with charge of the Separate Department.

Mr. J. T. Muir to act as Third Assistant to the Collector of Poona, vice Mr. W. H. Crowe.

Mr. T. Bosanquet to act as First Assistant Collector of Ahmednuggur during Mr. Waddington's absence.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. D. Robertson is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from the 14th March 1868.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain A. U. H. Finch, R.E., Acting Executive Engineer, Sattara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 5th March 1868.

Mr. F. B. Walker, Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Sattara, during Captain Finch's absence on privilege leave.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. O'Leary, B.A., has been appointed Government Professor of Law.

Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranadey, LL. B., has been appointed to act as Professor in the Elphinstone College during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Mr. J. P. Hughlings.

Mr. W. Wordsworth, B.A., Principal, Poona College, availed himself of the leave for six months granted to him under the Government Notification of the 11th instant from the 14th idem.

Mr. R. G. Oxenham B. A., has been appointed to act as principal of the Poona College, during the absence on leave to Europe of Mr. W. Wordsworth.

Mr. W. H. Crowe, C.S., has been appointed to act as Professor in the Poona College.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend H. H. Pace having on the 24th January last completed ten years' service from date of arrival in India, is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain from that date.

LIVERPOOL ON COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

(*The Economist.*)

The meeting in the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, derives even more importance from its certain social, than from its possible legal, results. We do not doubt that the committee appointed will recommend some useful changes in the law, and will exert a very considerable weight in getting these changes carried into effect. But, after all that can be done in this way, it is of infinitely more importance that our great commercial centres should express a real disgust of dishonesty, and do something to strengthen and rectify the commercial conscience of the community, than even that they should point out the best legal methods for guarding against fraud, bringing it to light, and punishing it when found. If a man feels that he will be regarded as what, to use an expressive phrase we call an "abandoned" character for certain fraudulent transaction,—*i. e.*, if he be abandoned by his friends in consequence of dishonesties too often now accounted almost venial,—it will have an infinitely more deterrent effect upon him than any purely legal penalties. Take the difference between the gambler of the Stock Exchange and the gambler of the green baize, referred to by one of the speakers at the Liverpool meeting. The former may speculate to win without having any means whatever to pay if he loses; and yet, if he loses, he may not encounter any very terrible or overwhelming social penalty for this conspicuous act of fraud. But society has so profoundly impressed the obligation of what are called "debts of honour"—as if all debts were not debts of honour—on the ordinary gambler, that we frequently hear of cases of gamblers who having staked beyond their power to pay put a pistol to their heads in despair at the disgrace they have brought upon themselves. We, of course, are not desirous to see the cowardice of suicide added to the crime of dishonesty; and we instance this only as a gauge of the immense power which social opinion *can* exert to prevent fraud. Of course the normal and natural result of this sort of social constraint is, that it *prevents* the gambler from ever staking what he cannot pay on the spot; and if that constraint were only exerted as powerfully on the Stock Exchange as it is at the card-tables of the clubs, what an immense amount of speculative fraud would be prevented! Hence, we regard such meetings as those of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce as more important than any of their consequences. They tend to foster the social feeling without which legislation must always be nearly impotent. We wish other towns would follow the example of Liverpool.

Still, we are not at all disposed to discourage the committee appointed on Mr. William Rathbone's motion, and advocated in his excellent speech, from investigating whether any and what changes in the law are requisite to express and confirm the moral principle of the commercial world. On one such change, with regard to the law of Bankruptcy, we entertain, we confess, and have long entertained, a very strong conviction indeed. It was referred to, in the discussion, by Mr Charles Holland, who recommended the adoption of the French system of handing over the debtor's estate to the creditors, and then dealing with the debtor by the ordinary civil courts of the kingdom. The Bankruptcy Bill, introduced a year or two ago by Sir Roundell Palmer, went a good way in this direction; but we doubt whether any one has adequately pointed out the very important bearing on the morality of the community of any change which should concentrate the attention of the ordinary law courts solely on the character of the offence committed by the bankrupt, just as in the case of every other alleged crime the attention of the Court is concentrated solely on the circumstances tending to prove crime, and either to mitigate or aggravate its enormity. The immense evil of the present condition of things is that the crime of a fraudulent bankrupt, or of one whose fraudulence is at least alleged, is never subjected to the sort of investigation to which other alleged crimes are subjected. Unless this one thing—the criminality of the offender—be the subject of separate investigation, it is utterly impossible that any distinct or effectual judgment can be given on it at all. At present, the character of the bankrupt is one of the least important among a host of complex circumstances which the Commissioners in bankruptcy have to investigate. The Commissioner, no doubt, in giving or withholding his certificate, does make some remarks on the degree of culpability attaching to his conduct; but no one looks at the proceedings in bankruptcy as he would look at the trial of a man for theft or embezzlement, with the feeling that the one thing certain to be elucidated, and certain to be followed by punishment, if proved, is the guilt of the accused in the eye of the law. The examination into the affairs of the bankrupt is the one matter which interests people. How much the estate will pay is the main thing they are thinking about, and is the main interest of the whole inquiry. Under such circumstances it is quite inevitable that the bankrupt escapes with comparatively little notice. The more important matter withdraws attention from the less important. What the public see in a trial is, naturally enough, that which it is the main drift of the trial to bring out. The main drift of the present proceedings in bankruptcy is not to bring out the degree of guilty intention imputable to the bankrupt, but something very different; and, of course, it cannot be wondered at that the one aspect of the case which has far more bearing on the commercial character of the community than any other, is lost in the shadow of a mass of complicated figures. Look at the proceedings of an ordinary Criminal Court. The whole interest is concentrated on the verdict "guilty or not guilty." It is that to which the attention of the jury, and, consequently, of all spectators, is turned. It is that which leaves the final impression on the mind. Consequently the ordinary Criminal Courts of England do produce a definite moral effect on the community, for they are looked to try guilt, and declare guilt or guiltlessness, and the public conscience is usually expressed, and, therefore, also impressed by the verdict. But in the Bankruptcy Courts, the issue presented is not this simple "guilty or not guilty,"—and the public never see clearly more than one issue. The main issue is, at present, "what percentage will the bankrupt's estate pay," and this over-shadows all other sides of the inquiry. If we want dishonesty or fraud to be reckoned as crime, we must treat it as a crime. We must give it all the individuality and emphasis of a separate judicial trial. We must have a public prosecutor to prosecute the bankrupt in the interests of the public in the ordinary Civil Courts of the country. We cannot expect, and need not hope, that the creditors who have already lost so much by the bankrupt will take upon themselves the fresh expense and responsibility of prosecuting him for fraud, the fraudulence being, of course, necessarily doubtful until the course of the trial has brought out the facts. The bankrupt, whose conduct is in any respect suspicious, should be prosecuted at the public expense,—for it is really the public interest, far more than any one's private interest, that dishonesty of this kind should be discovered, and branded as it deserves. Without a judicial proceeding, directed solely to determine the character of the bankrupt,—and this necessarily implies a public prosecutor,—it is impossible that commercial fraud should ever be ranked among the ordinary crimes of a country, and become as infamous as it deserves.

There is another though much less important point touched upon by Mr. William Rathbone, in his speech on Wednesday, Jan. 29, which deserves attentive consideration. This is the fraud so often committed by the help of a post-nuptial settlement. When a dishonest man is going to engage in any very risky speculation, which may either bring him a large fortune or utter ruin, he makes a settlement of all his existing property on his wife, trusting—no doubt, generally, with very complete assurance—to her to share it with him in case he loses. Thus, he secretly removes the property he has—and on the strength of which no doubt, men are willing to trust him—from all liability for failure, while he gets all the advantage of success. No fraud can be more disgraceful. Nor would it, we think be difficult to defeat this kind of theft by a law invalidating all such post-nuptial setttlements in case a failure occurred within a given period—say two years—of the transaction, just as gifts of property to ecclesiastical corporations are vitiated if death takes place within a year. It would hardly do to invalided such post nuptial settlements altogether. It may often happen that a man who has raised himself after marriage from complete poverty to moderate wealth, wishes, in good faith, to settle on his wife what shall keep her from want in case of misfortune to himself; and such settlements are every bit as sound in principle as ordinary marriage settlements. But, if vitiated by failure within a definite period of the settlement, they would not be available for the purpose of premeditated fraud. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has set a good example to the commercial world in the meeting of Wednesday, Jan. 29; and we trust that the labours of the committee appointed by it will not be fruitless even of solid legal reforms.

THE RUINED TEMPLES OF CAMBODIA.

(*The Illustrated London News.*)

Few architectural monuments of a remote antiquity in Asia are more curious than the ruined temples of Cambodia, adjoining Siam. The once extensive and powerful kingdom of Cambodia, Khmer, or Khamain, is situated between Siam and Cochin-China, and from its southern extremity, in the Gulf of Siam extends between 14 deg. and 15 deg. N. lat., and from 103 deg. to 107 deg. E. long. This country was explored and described, eight or nine years ago, by the late M. Henri Mouhot, the naturalist; and it has been visited more recently by Mr. J. Thomson, a photographic artist, residing at Bangkok, the capital of Siam. Mr. Thomson, having come home, a year or two since, laid the results of his observations, with a series of photographs, before the Royal Geographical Society, and also before the Geographical and Ethnological Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He gave a particular account of his visit to Ongou Wat; the "Wat," or Buddhist temple, at Ongou or Ongcor, otherwise called Nakou or Nokhor, the ancient capital of Cambodia, now in ruins. It lies near the head of the great lake, Touli Sap, through which the Mekon river flows from Cambedia into the Gulf of Siam. The site is almost entirely surrounded by a thickly-grown forest of enormous trees, infested with lions and tigers. The history of Cambodia is almost unknown; the present race of natives state that a flight of angels came down from heaven and built these temples. The vastness of the temples of Ongou suggests comparison with the pyramids of Egypt, and the artistic conception and design of the whole with the classic edifices of Greece. From its extent it appears to have been the work of several generations, and from its symmetry the work of a single genius. "It was with feelings of intense awe," says Mr. Thomson, "that we left the forest path to ascend the worn steps of the outer causeway. On our left a clossal statue of a lion lay half buried in the sand. Standing on the great outer causeway our eyes wandered from its exquisitely-fitted blocks of freestone across the broad ditch which surrounds the temple to the great entrance of the western gallery, whose massive square pillars stood out in bold relief in the bright sunshine, but beyond the great central mitre-shaped tower about 700 yards distant. We passed through the entrance of the gallery to find a second causeway of greater extent; there we saw the temple in all its magnificence, with its pillared galleries rising tier above tier, and terminating in the great tower. We ascended through sculptured staircases, colonnades, and corridors, crossed over paved courts having ornamental reservoirs, until we reached the central tower." The rectangular walled inclosure of the temple measures 1080 yards by 1100 yards, and is surrounded by a moat 230 yards wide, which completes an outer rectangle of nearly an English mile each way. A splendid causeway across the western moat, adorned by pillars on each side, leads, to the great gateway, itself a structure of five stories in height, and having, with its wings included, a façade of 600 ft. Beyond, a second raised causeway, 370 yards, long, leads to a cruciform platform, in front of the proper temple. The temple itself consists of three inclosures, one within the other, each raised from 15 ft. to 20 ft. above the level of that outside it, so as to give the whole a pyramidal form. The outer inclosure measures 570 ft. by 650 ft. This has three portals on each face, adorned with towers, and externally is surrounded entirely by double open galleries or verandahs, or, rather peristyles. These have very much the relative proportion of a nave and aisle, the wider (10½ft.) being next the wall. The inner and larger pillars have elegant capitals, but no base. A design is carved on the flat at the lower part, and an incised ornament carried up the edge of the shafts; this is the case also with the outer pillar, which has base and plinth. Of such pillars there are 400 or 500 in the outer inclosure alone, without reckoning the inner inclosures of the temple, where there are hundreds more. Moreover, the walls of the colonnade are sculptured, to the full length of some 2000ft. from top to bottom; and the number of men and animals represented is from 18,000 to 20,00. Numerous female statues appear on the pilasters, but no male. The pillars are very correctly proportioned, and surmounted by a proper architrave, a frieze, which within the temple receives elaborate sculpture, and a cornice, which displays infinite rows and repetitions of seven-headed serpents. In the ancient city of Ongou Thom, situated a little north of Ongou Wat, may of the ruins are supposed to be of superior antiquity to that of Ongou Wat, and in their grotesque sculptures bear more resemblance to the antiquities of Hindostan, Ceylon and Java. These remains of former magnificence show the high state of civilisation the ancient Cambodians had arrived at. Their empire is now an empty name. We have been permitted by Mr. Thomson to engrave two of the views photographed by him, one representing the western façade, another the western colonnade of Ongou Wat. It is perhaps needless to remark that the tiger introduced by our draughtsman into one of these scenes does not appear in the photograph; but tigers are said to frequent the neighbourhood of the ruins.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

(*The Illustrated London News.*)

The handicappers have every reason to be content with the acceptances for the six great handicaps at Chester, Epsom (2), Newmarket, Northampton, and Lincoln, which have just been published, as more than three fifths of the horses are left in, which is a very good allowance. Ceylon, who heads both the Newmarket and the Great Metropolitan at 8 st. 12 lb., is left in, for the Chester Cup and the Suburban at 8 st. 2 lb., and for the Northamptonshire at 1 lb. more. He won two races and lost the Ascot Derby in 1866, and has never been out since. Two previous Cup winners, Beeswing (8 st. 9 lb.) and Dalby (8 st. 8 lb.), stand second and fourth in the Chester Cup, which is headed by "the grey," Straithconan and "The Duke's" Viridis (7 st. 12 lb.) and Seville (7 st. 2 lb.) are among the "[illegible] contents." Tynedale (8 st. 10 lb.), a horse [illegible] upon whom the handicappers have descen[illegible] in the Great Met[illegible] loaded heavily, accepts had been b[illegible] Metropolitan. Bandmaster, who [illegible] backed for the Chester Cup, is struck out of everything, and he will be lucky if he ever gets in as well again. Mr. Topham and Mr. Johnson differed by 18 lb. in their estimate of the relative cross-country powers of Flyfisher and Alcibiade. Neither of them accept at Lincoln, where Mr. Chaplin's Emperor III. and Emperor II. own brothers, bred by Sir George Chomley, stand in together at 2 lb. difference. "A Gone-away Plate" and a "Full-cry Steeplechase" have been added to the programme of this meeting. The Liverpool Steeplechase has sixty acceptances (headed by Flyfisher, 12st. 7 lb.), out of 107 horses weighed, and Lawrence, 11st. 12lb., is one of them. So is Alcibiade, the winner in 1865, at 11 st. 10 lb., or 6 lb. more than he then carried. Chimneysweep (12st.) tries his fortune, and so does the angelic-tempered Archimedes (10st. 10lb.) The list is full of racers, past or present—Revolver, Pearl Diver, Tennyson, Gladiator, Surney, Moose, Fan, Beadle, Musketeer, Helen, Thalassius, &c.

Lord Jersey's stud of forty is to be brought to the hammer by Messrs. Tattersall towards the close of this month, and the late Sir Henry De Vœux's mares, among which are the dams of Habena and Knight of the Garter, on the 10th. Cranbury by Surplice is put out of training; and Plaudit has gone back to his Richmond friends, who got up a little excitement when this Joseph Ady of racehorses arrived at the station. Mr. Blenkiron has published a handbook of his stud, which shows that it contains at present nine sires, 138 mares, and ninety seven yearlings. It was generally rumoured that Esher would be the venue ere long of his June Saturdays; but it seems that his possession of Middle Park is not likely to be disturbed at present. There are six yearling colts and eight fillies by Saunterer; the half-brothers to Leonie and The Rake are both by Dundee; an own sister to Hermit is among the six Newminsters; and we also note three Stockwells, an Ely, and two Trumpeters, so that there is plenty of scope for those who yearn to pick a third Derby winner. The great "blue-ribbon day" of this year is fixed for May 27, and it seems that during the last dozen years the day has varied from June 4, in Caractacus's year, to May 16 in Lord Lyon's.

The hunting accounts are very variable from all parts of the country. The York and Ainsty had a good hunting run of nearly four hours on Thursday week, and the sport with the Bedale has very much improved with the new year. One very fast thing of thirty-five minutes was spoilt after that point by the hounds breaking in when they tried to follow their fox over some half-frozen fishponds. They had also a capital forty-five minutes from Kiplin past Uckerby Whin, and to ground in the quarries at Middleton Tyas, when the hounds were racing for their fox. The Newton House day produce a good 1 h. 15 min., very fast across the grass and good hunting on the fallows. The fox tried the Kirby Fleetham earths, and finally crossed the park at Killerby Hall, and was rolled over within sight of Catterick Limekilns. Up to the frost, this was one of the worst scenting seasons that the Badminton had ever known. On Tuesday they had a capital 1h. 20m. from Great Wood over the Vale, with a kill in the open at Birral, in the V. W. H. country. Since the frost they have had "plenty of pretty hunting," and killed sixty-four or sixty-five brace of foxes in all. Leicestershire has had a poorish time of it, though matters, especially with the Belvoir, have been rather better of late. On Monday the Quorn had a nice gallop from Lord Aylesford covert past Shoby Scholes, Welby Fishponds, and Bolwell Month, and lost near Piper Hole. On Tuesday they trotted six miles from the meet to Barkby Holt, and had a slow run. Charles, the second whip, got a terrible fall over an "oxer." His horse never rose at the timber, and fell upon him, and there they lay. Some one rode by just after, and simply said "Lie still!" and never offered to get off and help him. The poor fellow was so much under the horse that he could not recognise his friend—which is to be regretted. Some time elapsed before he was found, and it is feared that his hip is broken.

The Tullochgorum-Maida litter ran remarkably well at the Wigtownshire Club, as Cairngorm divided one thirty-dog stake, and Mermaid was beaten by the winner, Red Robin, in the fourth round of the other. Fleuron did not disgrace Cauld Kail, but in his course with Bladnoch Lass he got several disappointments. Frost made the ground very hard, and the running very uncertain after the first day. At the Calehill Club meeting the rain came down so heavily that the coursers had to adjourn for a time. Bounce, the winner of the Surrenden Cup, ran with great determination, and tore his hare, limb from limb, when he killed in the decider. Brigadier scored another victory with Fluke at the Third South Lancashire; and his daughter, the undefeated Brigade, from Java, is very strongly fancied for the Waterloo Cup. Weasel is spoken of as dangerous, and Lobelia, last year's cup winner, is reported as not being the prima donna she was. Spiced Ale, Cock Robin, Patent Lever, and Master M'Grath are believed to be the champions of Lord Sefton, Mr. T. I. C. Lister, Mr. R. Jardine, and Lord Lurgan. Mr. Warwick judges, as he has done without intermission since Canaradzo's year (1860).

WHO SHOULD RULE IN INDIA?

(*The Pall Mall Gazette, Jan. 30.*)

The dreary dead level of Indian administration has recently been relieved by an unexpected incident. Indian administrators, sick to death of the go-cart of routine to which they are perpetually harnessed, have for a while been released from the durance of detail-work by a somewhat startling summons from the Viceroy. They have been called upon to express their opinions as to whether what had been said last session, in the course of the Mysore debate, by Lord Cranborne (and indeed by Sir Stafford Northcote) as to the possibility of the people of India not appreciating the advantages of British rule, was founded upon truth or error. The literary results of this inquiry are now before the world. The Indian papers seem to be bursting with the answers which have been sent in by many of the leading British functionaries under the several Governments of India. And it must be admitted that, whatsoever may be the practical value of these documents, they afford some chapters of much more interesting reading than, if we are to judge by the Blue-books sometimes given to the world, her Majesty's Government is accustomed to receive from that part of the British dominions.

It need not be stated what is the tendency of these replies as a whole. A number of English administrators are called upon to record their opinions of the results of their administrative work. We all know what is said of those who defile their own nests. It was not to be expected that the high officers of the British Government in India would write themselves and their predecessors down as so many dead failures. They have, for the most part, discoursed upon the superior advantages of British rule: but we are bound to add in no very self-laudatory spirit. Indeed, the prevailing impression left upon the mind after the perusal of a succession of letters from administrative and political officers, both of the civil and military services, is that they have recorded their experiences with a remarkable amount of frankness and sincerity. The testimony in favour of the superior advantages of British rule is by no means as strong as might have been expected, especially as the Viceroy had previously declared the convictions which he desired the evidence to establish. Indeed all circumstances considered, it appears rather that the general result of the inquiry is to encourage the idea that, whatsoever may be the theoretical advantages of British rule (and of its good intention and abstract beneficence there can be no doubt), practically the native system, with all its palpable defects is better suited to the genius of the people, and that what they may gain in one respect by a change of masters they may lose in another. At least the evidence is certainly conclusive that there is no such balance of good on the side of British rule as can justify for a moment the plea that the superior happiness of the people under our Administration is so palpable a fact that we should on broad grounds of philanthropy avail ourselves of every opportunity that comes in our way of "annexing" a native State to our own overgrown empire.

And when we consider the origin of the present discussion we must admit that, if this be a negative result, it is a highly important one. There was a great outcry from certain quarters against the restoration of the Mysore principality at any future time, to a native ruler. It was alleged to be downright cruelty to replace a people who had enjoyed for many years the blessings of English rule, under the oppressive government of a profligate native prince. And Lord Cranborne and Sir Stafford Northcote, not being encumbered overmuch with these old traditions had the candour to express publicly their doubts as to whether this cry of *salus populi suprema lex* was really applicable to the case under consideration. The *onus probandi* in this instance was clearly with those who would have profitted by the assertion of their benevolence. But Sir John Lawrence has failed to elicit either special or general proofs that the restoration of Mysore to a native ruler will diminish the happiness of the people. The special evidence contained in the [illegible] letter from a Mysore official which we [illegible] goes against the *salus populi* [illegible] argument. It is admitted that the adminis[illegible] restoration of Mysore under the British Gover[illegible] and that the [illegible] ment has been most successful, [illegible] country "exhibits a degree of prosperity that no person would have ventured to predict in 1831." "But with all this," continues the writer (Mr. F. Clerk), "I am bound to state that the people generally believe, however erroneous that belief may in my opinion be, that they would be happier under a native ruler." And he adds that this belief has been recently gaining ground. And why? Because the administration has recently become more English. At the outset of our career as administrators we adhered as much as possible to the native system and freely employed native officers. Sir Mark Cubbon declared that the system of administration had been shaped with reference to the future contingency of the restoration of the country to its native rulers. But since he ceased to be Chief Commissioner of Mysore there has been a vast increase of English administrators, and a far greater leaning towards the English system. And so Mr. Clerk writes with praiseworthy candour, "Although I, as an Englishman, maintain the undoubted superiority of British to native rule, I am not in the least surprised that the Mysoreans should desire to see a native ruler on the throne, and native institutions once more take the place of our more elaborate system of government." "Our strict sense of justice," it is added, "and honesty of purpose are never questioned. But at the same time I believe that they look upon us as exacting and unsympathizing masters." Now it is to be observed that this evidence comes from a functionary who has been twenty-four years in the Mysore Commission, has served in every part of the country, and who says, doubtless with truth, that he has "not been unobservant of the signs of the times."

Such testimony as this, bearing immediately upon the practical question of the restoration of Mysore, is highly important; but it appears to us also to be of general application. Travelling up from the Southern Peninsula to the North-Western frontier province of our great empire, we find still the same opinion expressed. Mr. Roberts, an officer of the highest character, writing from Murree, observes that the people have "a general idea of our good intention, our sense of justice, our moderation, and our great power;" but he adds, "I have reason to doubt whether they either think themselves or really are more prosperous or more happy under our rule than they were under native Governments." And, presently, we come upon the melancholy reflection that "the gulf between us and our native subjects is becoming wider and wider every year." "It is wider," we are told, "in Bengal than in the North-Western Provinces, and it is wider in the latter than in the Punjaub. It is becoming wider every year in the Punjaub"—or, in other words, the longer that our rule continues the less sympathizing and less popular it is. And the reason is that every year it becomes more systematic, more formal. Our administrators work more and more according to rule, and less according to instinct. Sentiment and sympathy are crushed out utterly by the onward-moving Juggernauth-car of routine. We mean well. And, indeed, there is nothing to prevent our system being the best and most beneficial in the world—except the perverseness of human nature. But human nature *is* perverse, in the eyes at least of the *doctrinaire*; and want of sympathy, or in other words want of imagination, is a defect in a ruler for which no acquaintance with theories of government or technicalities of law can compensate. It may be doubted whether justice has ever been administered by our courts as fairly as when in the old time a carpet was spread under a tree, a jury improvised on the spot, and an offender tried, sentenced, and punished in the space of an hour. The fact is that we have erred by attempting too much. Benevolence, like ambition, "overleaps itself and falls on the other side."

We do not wish it to be supposed that the selections which we have made from the correspondence before us represent the mass of the evidence educed by Sir John Lawrence's inquiries. We have stated at the commencement of this article that the general testimony is in favour of British rule. But the whole mass of evidence rather goes to show that our rule *ought* to be popular than that it *is*. Behind it all, disguised more or less, but still very apparent, is an admission that all our efforts to improve the character of the administration has made it in some important respects distasteful to the people. It is well that our national egotism should sometimes receive a check of this kind; and it is satisfactory to think that there are Indian administrators candid enough to acknowledge their own shortcomings, and to confess that they "needed the stimulus which the observations of Lord Cranborne and Sir Stafford Northcote are calculated to give." "The discussions," it is said, "in the Council of the Secretary of State for India regarding the Mysore succession, and the debate which followed in the House of Commons, will not be without good effect, if they arouse the Government and its European officers to the necessity of greater intercourse with, and knowledge of and sympathy towards our native subjects."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

(*The Spectator Feb. 1.*)

The publication of the French Budget is the event of a very dull week. We have discussed M. Magne's proposals elsewhere, but may here state them in briefer form. M. Magne, understood by Frenchmen to be "one of the Emperor's ablest Mamelukes,"—a man, that is, who accepts an order without discussion,—calculates that the ordinary revenue of 1868 will be 67,720,000*l.*, and the ordinary expenditure will be 64,000,000*l.*, leaving a surplus of 4,000,000*l.*, within a fraction. Ordinary revenue and expenditure have, however, little meaning under the Empire, and the truth as confessed by M. Magne is this. The Government spent last year 7½ millions more than it got, and intends in the next two or three years to spend ten millions more, chiefly in arming France. The Treasury, therefore, requires a loan of 17,600,000*l.* cash, that is, the French funds being at 68, about twenty-five millions sterling at three per cent. The total amount of debt incurred by the Empire is thus raised to about 130,000,000*l.* The loan is to be an "open" one, and to be raised in instalments payable through twenty months; but of course the rate is not yet fixed. The Budget had been discounted on the Bourse, and this great addition to the indebtedness of France has created little remark, and no alarm.

Ten French journalists accused of mutilating the reports of speeches in the Chambers, contrary to law, have been sentenced to fines of 1,000 francs, or six months' imprisonment. They had done nothing except publish quotations, whereas the law requires publication *in extenso*. It is said that the Emperor was annoyed by this prosecution, but in the new Bill on the Press, which he undoubtedly revised, a journal is still made liable to fines, the lowest of which, with costs, is 480*l.*, for any paragraph Government may choose to prosecute; trial by jury is refused, and total suppression is permitted. M. Pelletan declares in the Corps Legislatif that of the seventy political journals of Paris only three are prospering and five more paying their expenses; that the taxes on a paper with a circulation of 45,000 amount to 40,000*l.* a year, and its divisible revenue to only 4,000*l.*,—he is speaking of the *Debats*,—and that under the new law "journalists will fall one after another in the judicial arena, the gladiators of thought, exclaiming, '*Ave Cosarte morituri te salutant.*'" That exquisite *bon mot* goes into the *Moniteur*, but if M. Pelletan published it under his signature in the *Debats* he would be fined.

The Irish Government is prosecuting Mr. Sullivan of the *Nation* and *Weekly News*, for seditious articles. We have defended that proceeding under the circumstances of Ireland, but he is also prosecuted for seditious woodcuts in the journals. Well, as described, they do seem seditious, Britannia, for instance, being represented as wipping Fenians, which Britannia does not do,—and would fully justify rebellion if she did—but we must confess we look on this prosecution of caricaturists with some feeling of regret. They are as liable to punishment as any other publicists, and may do even more mischief; but it can rarely be worth while for a Government to punish a joke or even a slander thus expressed, more especially among a people with a tendency to laughter and to fun. A political prosecution should always be a serious affair, and should always, so far as public feeling will permit, be directed against serious offences, not against grotesqueries, however bitter, or however ill-intentioned.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has appointed a Committee to consider the laws bearing upon commercial credit and morality, of which the Chamber entertains no very cheering view. At a meeting on Wednesday several speakers contended that the Bankruptcy laws weakened morality, and the practice of executing post-nuptial settlements in order to enter into riskful speculations was strongly condemned. Mr. W. Rathbone (jun.), in an able speech, expressed an opinion that the causes which [illegible] produced the extraordinary prosperity of recent times would, in about twenty [illegible] years, have expended themselves, and strongly advised all merchants to take advantage of the remaining time of grace to lay the foundations of credit deep and strong. He [illegible] wanted to see frugal living, strict honour, and laws intended to repress instead of encouraging laxity. In short, he wants to see the Eighth Commandment obeyed, and we would wish he might live till he does,—only by that time he would be such a weary man.

The French Bill for the Reorganization of the Army has passed the Senate by a majority of 125 to 1, and now only awaits the Emperor's signature to become law. The solitary dissident, the Abdiel who contended with Moloch, was M. Michel Chevalier, who argued that under the law of 1832 France could raise 620,000, men, that the Continental armies were mainly on paper, that the finances were the sinews of war, that the nations of Europe were no longer hostile to one another, that France had lost nothing but her ascendancy, that equality was a noble position, and that Europe ought to federate itself to resist Russia and America, who in 1900 would have a hundred millions of men apiece, instead of wasting its resources in internal war. Rather dreamy, all that, but we suspect the Emperor did not wish the Bill passed without a division.

The *Daily News* of yesterday informs us that Dr. Frederick Wood has retired from his candidature for the University of London, and in doing so has encouraged his supporters to give their votes to Mr. Lowe, on the ground that Mr. Lowe will support the true Liberal view both in relation to the Irish Church Establishment and in relation to the education both of the middle and the lower classes. The *Daily News* says justly that Mr. Bagehot, who is a graduate of the University of London, which Mr. Lowe is not, will, "both on that ground, and by reason of his literary eminence and economic knowledge, receive a large amount of support from gentlemen of all shades of opinion." For our own parts, we believe him to take quite as liberal a view of the Irish-Church question as Mr. Lowe, as sound a view of primary education, and a much sounder one of middle-class education. A statesman who thinks that the Universities should abdicate what is, after all, their highest function,—that of laying down the curriculum of liberal education,—and would let "parents,"—whom, by his own account, he regards as thinking so much of the till and the counting-house that they have no mind left for greater affairs,—replace them as a matter of "privilege and prerogative," is no typical representative for a University. Indeed, Mr. Lowe betrays no belief in intellectual culture at all. His idea of a University is the Useful Knowledge Society. In any case, we hope that the University will not publicly register her inability to choose a fit candidate from amongst her own graduates.

The Bishop of Capetown has been deterred by the protest of the Bishop of London, and by a further protest written by the Archbishop of York, against proceeding with the consecration of Mr. Macrorie as schismatic Bishop of Natal. Indeed, it appears that his consecration was never intended in any English diocese, as it was thought that a legal question might be raised under the statute referred to by the Bishop of London. The proposal was to have this slightly questionable consecration,—like the questionable marriages of old days,—performed in Scotland, and the Primus and the Scotch Bishops were assembled together to deliberate on the proposal on Thursday, at the Bishop of St. Andrew's, Perth,—when a telegram from Bishop Gray, who appears to be at length either staggered, or held back by more prudent men, advised the episcopal conspirators to delay. The most extraordinary part in the whole matter has been acted by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, in his place in Convocation, expressed his strong disapproval of the proposal to consecrate a new Bishop for Natal; but who has since been won over by Dr. Gray and Dr. Selwyn into various words of sanction, and even a private reply to the Primus of the Scotch Episcopal Church that he "saw no objection to the consecration taking place in Scotland, in accordance with the request of the South African Bishops." But he, too, now recommends delay. It is evident that all parties attach the greatest importance to the decision of the Archbishop, or rather to his indecision. If consecration can make the judgment of a weak, amiable man who does not know his own mind for many months together, a matter of high import, it is a pity that the same ceremony does not make it also a little more decided.

Mr. Macrorie has published his defence of himself for accepting the office of competitive Bishop of Natal. It is a zealous and conscientious sort of letter, in a narrow way. The worthy man evidently thinks that supporting sacerdotal judges against lay judges means making noble war against what he describes as "a cold and lifeless Erastianism." He is very eager to wipe out from the Church of South Africa "the dark stain" "of complicity in deadly error," and so on. Mr. Macrorie is evidently a good man, and follows such lights as he has. But as the Rev. F. D. Maurice puts it powerfully in another column, he will not easily convince the world that the Church is the Church of Christ, and not the manufacture of the State, even by *proving* the right of ecclesiastics to administer justice in it, and denying the jurisdiction of lay Courts. The world will continue to believe that the most *just* tribunals are the most of Christ's, and England will hardly reconsider her judgment as to the value of sacerdotal Courts of equity.

Politicians who attend to Italian affairs have been a little surprised at the clearness of the Budget introduced by Count Cambray Digny, a gentleman known chiefly as an agreeable courtier. We are informed, however, that the Count, who has the rare faculty of knowing what he does not know, makes of himself as Finance Minister a funnel for S. Bastogi, perhaps the best financier in Italy. He read his Budget in the Chamber, and read also the very excellent speech in which he showed that the Italian revenue, without reckoning Venice, had risen since 1861 from 20,600,000*l.* to 28,700,000*l*—an increase of eight millions sterling—while the expenditure was reduced nearly as much. An equilibrium would thus have been established, but that the increase was slow, the deficits met by loans, the railways pushed on sharply, and the permanent expanses thus increased by 12,000,000*l.* a year—a sum it is exceedingly difficult to meet, though the new tax on flour will, it is believed, yield 4,000,000*l.*, or more than the Count has anticipated.

We have received the fuller accounts of the proceedings with respect to the reinstatement of Mr. Stanton, by order of the Senate, in his office of Secretary at War. It appears, that General Grant promptly retired in his favour, and continues to hold the most friendly intercourse with Mr. Stanton, and that Mr. M'Culloch and the other Secretaries do likewise, though Mr. Johnson does not see him, and he had not, when we heard, attended any Cabinet meeting. General Grant, who evidently thoroughly understands the temper of public feeling, is not in the least disposed to fight Mr. Johnson's battles, and we cannot observe the slightest indication anywhere that Mr. Johnson is acquiring that great honour and favour as the champion of a well riddled and now quite impracticable Constitution, which the extraordinary letter of our Yankee Correspondent published to-day attributes to him.

Mr. Corry, First Lord of the Admiralty, attended the annual dinner of Australian Colonists, and made an interesting statement. Victoria has organized a Naval Reserve; the *Nelson*, a fine line-of-battle ship, has been presented to the colony as a training ship, and an iron-clad is building for the defence of Melbourne. The cost of maintaining both will be defrayed by the colony, but the iron-clad will be under the orders of the officer in command of the station. Victoria has set an admirable precedent, and if the other colonies will imitate her, Australia will have a powerful little fleet. She will want one, should it ever be her destiny, as we believe it will be, to conquer and utilize the islands of the Indian Archipelago, a dependency which may be worth more to her than India has been to us, and which no other nation can hold.

John Mullany, a Fenian "centre," and one of the prisoners accused of blowing up Clerkenwell Prison, has turned Queen's evidence. His testimony implicates Barrett, the man arrested at Glasgow, as the one who actually fired the barrel. It appears that the accused are all taken by surprise at the treachery, as they think it, of Mullany, which will probably be fatal to them. It is strange that the abler among them cannot see that a conspiracy in which almost every third man is ready to betray the other two,—in which, in fact, they are compelled to enlist men they cannot trust for a moment, is foredoomed to failure. The revelations made in the Courts are nothing to the revelations placed privately in the hands of Government.

Are we never to have a good Chancellor of the Rating Exchequer? It appears from a return recently presented to Parliament that the total amount of rates levied in England and Wales during 1866 reached the enormous sum of 18,367,773*l.*; or more than half the total expenditure of the United Kingdom, after deducting the interest on the National Debt. The payment, if equally distributed, would amount to 18s. a head, or 4*l.* 10s. per household, a most serious deduction from the comforts of the people. The whole of this amount is borne by the occupiers and householders of the kingdom, the amounts being regulated, not by wealth, but by rental. When educational rates have been added, the total of local taxation will be equivalent to an income-tax of at least eighteen pence in the pound, surely a sufficient field for a statesman to employ his intellect on. Income-tax excepted, people now feel rates more than they do taxes.

A meeting of about 1,500 shipwrights and some shipbuilders was held last Saturday in Limehouse, the speeches at which will tend greatly to restrict the flow of charity to the East End. The meeting was informed that the iron shipbuilding trade was transferring itself from the Thames to the Clyde, where it had increased in one year 37,124 tons, but that gentlemen present in the room were prepared to give contracts for shisps if the men would accept the wages paid on the Clyde. This the men refused, saying they would have 7s. a day, and one workman declaring that in times of poverty wages "ought rather to be rose," which is like saying that coals ought to be dear in summer and cheap in winter. It was stated that the difference of wages was 2s. against London, but the men retort that the difference does not go to them, but to sub-contractors employed by the builders to save themselves trouble. They say that they get only 34s. a week through the winter. Mr. Roland, however, their chief spokesman, greatly weakened his case by contending that masters got 19½ per cent. on their capital, a rate which in a very risky business is certainly not enormous. At all events, if they can get 25 per cent. on the Clyde through low wages, wages must fall here, or business will go to the Clyde; that is as certain as that water will run down hill. A committee of conciliation was, however, formed and we trust that under their efforts the loss, which clearly must be borne by somebody, will fall on the sub-contractors.

A meeting of the National Bible Society of Scotland was held at Glasgow on Tuesday, the Duke of Argyll presiding, at which the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles is reported to have made a very remarkable speech, full of high thought and wide faith:—"When we discover in Holy Scripture (that which at first sight might seem to disprove its supernatural character) the marks of human infirmity, not only in its text, but in the substance, and discover the meaning of this, we get from this a proof of its being from above, which we did not expect, and which, so far from taking from its heavenly origin, adds proof that it is from above." As to the human in Scripture containing the divine, "there is," said the Bishop, "a junction, and a haze at the junction,—an impossibility of severing the earthly from the heavenly without injury to each other. We must not attempt it. But rather let us stand at a little distance, and the dimness will disappear." That is true, and a very fine image to describe the wholeness of Divine truth, when looked at from "a little distance," without microscopic examination of its dovetailing with the human. But then on *both* sides of the line of junction we need no such reserve. There is that which is plainly both of Heaven *and* of earth in the Bible, as well as this line of intersection which it is a mere trial of the vision to define too closely.

The *Contemporary Review* of January contained an interesting article called "Rome at the Close of 1867,—Notes from within the City,"—in which, however, a charge of cowardice against Signor Mazzini, or at least of contriving dangers for others which he never shared himself, was not indistinctly implied. Mr. C. E. Maurice writes a short letter to the editor in the new (February) number to defend his friend from that charge, which no one who personally knows S. Mazzini ever believed. Mr. Maurice points out that S. Mazzini bore the standard in the Italian army which, under Garibaldi's leadership, evacuated Milan in 1847; and that he was at the head of affairs during the siege of Rome in 1849, and remained in the city after its capture by the French, walking publicly in the streets. Mr. Maurice declares that Mazzini did not instigate, because he did not approve, Garibaldi's last attempt, believing that nothing but a republican movement would be of the slightest use,—for which he was, indeed, actively preparing. One of his recent appeals to the Italians was written in Italy,—where he is still, we believe, under sentence of death,—and where he certainly risked his liberty by his presence. He has, indeed, repeatedly risked his life in Italy at times when he might really have been executed if apprehended, which he would not be now. Ill as we think of S. Mazzini's political judgment, he is certainly as brave as a lion, and as disinterested as a woman.

The Council of the Working-Men's Club and Institute Union have made arrangements to hold a series of meetings at their office for the discussion of questions of social and political interest, with the special object of enabling men of different classes to become better acquainted with each other's aims and opinions. It is not desired that in these discussions there should be anything in the nature of "speechifying," or a display of mere controversialism, but that persons who have no opportunity of knowing at first hand the ideas and aspirations of classes outside their own should have that opportunity, with a view to a better common understanding on the great topics of the day, and therefore to a more satisfactory solution of them. The Council believe that those who so meet may confer together on such subjects to their mutual advantage, and with the important result of enabling classes, too much alienated in feeling to appreciate each other more justly, and to take a less sectional view of public questions. The first of these meetings was held last Thursday evening when a thoroughly practical discussion took place on "The Religious and the Financial Difficulties of the Education Question, from the Working-Man's Point of View." It was opened by the Rev. T. W. Fowle, who has so successfully worked the Conscience Clause at Trinity Schools, in Hoxton.

A crowded meeting of the Geographical Society was held last Monday, to receive from Mr. Young an account of his successful journey in Dr. Livingstone's track, and the proofs that the story of his death was fabricated. Nothing very new transpired; but Sir Samuel Baker, who had formerly deeply committed himself to melancholy prophecies, could not refrain from being lugubrious even in the face of good news, and darkly intimating that though one story of his death had been false, some other would come and turn out true. "With only nine followers it was hardly possible he could get to Alexandria. He hoped, however, *almost against hope*, that they would hear of his return to Zanzibar." He was very anxious also to export a cat-o'-nine-tails for the benefit of the lying Johanna men,—their sin being, as far as we can make out, in Sir Samuel Baker's eyes, less their lie, than their failure to verify his exceptional and special belief in their truthfulness for that occasion only. Why is Sir Samuel Baker so profoundly and mournfully desponding? It almost looks as if he were a little jealous of Dr. Livingstone's succeeding as well as himself.

Mr. Neate, M.P. for Oxford, has put out a rather curious attack on Mr. Bonamy Price, the candidate for the chair of political economy at the approaching vacancy. Mr. Rogers is, we believe, re-eligible for the next period of five years, and as he has worked hard at his professorship and discharged his duties ably, we do not know why he should not be re-elected. But that is no reason for such a blundering attack on Mr. Price,—an eminent and learned economist of no quack school, though holding some special modifications of currency theory peculiar to himself. Mr. Neate, in his haste, first represented him as saying precisely the opposite of what Mr. Price did say; and then, in his apology for his mistake, repeated the charge that Mr. Price's doctrine as to banking,—that notes payable to bearer on demand may be safely issued, as in the American banks, on a deposit of public securities,—is an offshoot of "the Birmingham school" of inconvertible currency. We are very much astonished to hear it. We never heard the two doctrines in any way connected before. The former is held by a vast number of the most scientific economists. The latter is the specific of a knot of ignorant empirics.

There appears to be a good deal of weakness still in the arrangements for the relief of distress in East London. A Central Executive Committee has been formed, but it appears from the remarks made at a meeting convened on Wednesday by the Bishop of London, that it has very little control over the societies represented at its meetings. They are not bound, that we can see, by its action, though they may possibly obtain through it information as to what they are all doing. This is not organization, but only intercommunion, a very feeble substitute. Will not these societies consent to merge themselves a little more, or at least to divide localities, instead of dividing work?

A curious sect, called "The Peculiar People," whose headquarters seem to be in Essex, have risen up amongst us, and the death of a child in one of the families of this sect in London from inflammation of the lungs has brought them before the public, through a coroner's inquest and a subsequent trial for manslaughter. It appears that when the child, Lois Wagstaffe,—Lois is a Scripture name, taken from 2 Timothy, i. 5,—fell ill, her parents, believing that it was distrust of the Lord to send for a physician, had her anointed with oil by the elders of the church, according to the directions in the Epistle of James, and then trusted to the Lord for her recovery. The child died. It did not appear that there had been any certainly improper treatment. It had barley-water, corn-flour, milk, port wine, and a little weak brandy and water towards the last. The surgeon who was examined seemed to think the brandy and water bad, and that medical help might have saved the child. But stimulants are now given by the best physicians in case of great weakness, and it is by no means clear that Lois would have been saved by medical advice. Mr. Justice Willes charged very much in favour of the parents, pointing out that they had certainly not been guilty of "gross and culpable negligence," but that, while entertaining a very foolish objection to medical advice, they had done the best they knew for the child, and given it the best of food. The jury acquitted Mr. and Mrs. Wagstaffe, adding a censure for not calling in medical advice.

The verdict was evidently right, but one cannot help asking where "trust in the Lord" begins and ceases. These "peculiar people" evidently do not "trust to the Lord" for food, which Mr. Wagstaffe earns in the usual way as a wharf labourer. They take human means, apparently, for everything but the cure of sickness. A juryman on the coroner's jury asked them why they did not obey our Lord's suggestion of sending for a physician; but when Mr. Wagstaffe promptly asked where it was, he was silenced. He referred, no doubt, to the saying, "They that are whole need not a physician, but they that are sick,"—a pretty clear intimation that our Lord did believe in medical help. It is very curious, this lingering of the notion that disease proceeds more specially and directly from God's will than any other part of our involuntary life. We suppose it is the supernatural impressions connected with death, which extend themselves as it were along all the avenues which lead to it.

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PAUPERISM IN THE EAST-END OF LONDON.

(*The Standard.*)

THE reports published in our columns have by this time made the public tolerably familiar with the extent and character of the distress which has unhappily spread so far and lasted so long in the East-end of London. Those who are fortunate enough to know of such things only by hearsay, have been made aware of the existence of an amount of privation, none the less real, because it has been endured in comparative silence by hundreds and thousands, who no very long while ago were in full work at high wages, and in the enjoyment of more than an average share of the comforts generally enjoyed by the English artisan. We need not again go over ground with which the labours of our contributor have made our readers at home, or point anew the moral which makes a large hearted liberality an imperative duty in quarters where the staff of bread has not been broken by failure of the accustomed opportunities of employment. That in answer to our appeals much has already been done we are glad to know, but that more will yet be required from the same sources we are compelled to admit. Our present business, however, is with the sufferers themselves. We may claim their confidence, because we first directed attention to their necessities, and we need hardly assure them of our interest for and in them, because for many weeks we have endeavoured to procure an alleviation of their sufferings.

One great cause of the prevailing distress has been the almost total suspension of trade in the Thames shipbuilding yards. A commercial chronicler, when describing the state of affairs, would speak hyperbolically, if he simply said that business was dull. If he wanted to be accurate, he must say that there is no trade at all, and that Deptford and the Isle of Dogs were like a couple of beleaguered towns, in which every individual was being slowly starved into submission by the cutting off of their supplies. The Thames shipwrights are the best and most highly skilled workmen of their class, and as a matter of course they command a high rate of wages. But their northern rivals on the Wear, the Clyde, and the Mersey, run them very close in comparative merit, while the rate of wages ruling in Liverpool, Sunderland, and Glasgow is considerably lower than that paid here. In good times a difference of ten per cent. in workmen's wages does not so very greatly matter. Merchants and owners like having their own craft built under their eyes, and will pay a little through the nose for that satisfaction. But it is quite different when every penny has to be looked at, and a careful, not to say a cheeseparing economy has to be practised in every department. Yet this is exactly the position in which those who could employ Thames shipbuilders just now find themselves. The recent hurricanes have created a certain demand for new ships whose owners for the most part live in London, and who would willingly give the Thames shipbuilders the preference if they could do so in justice to themselves. But here inexorable political economy steps in. The market value of shipping is from 20 to 30 per cent. less than it was two or three years ago, and the rate of freight has fallen in equal or greater proportion. The question with every owner is not, whom would I like best to build my ships? but, who will build them cheapest? And it may be regrettable, but it is also undeniable that the answer to this latter query is unfavourable to the London trade, mainly because the scale of wages there is so much higher than that which obtains at the northern ports.

Of course, if men and masters were left to settle a point of this kind without any pressure from without, they would come to an agreement very quickly. The old proverb says that half a loaf is better than no bread, and men who have been living weeks and months in compulsory idleness are especially likely to appreciate the force of the maxim. But then comes the unionist spirit, with its new reading of the old saw. It says that from the "society" point of view no bread is better than half a loaf. Both the good and the evil of this way of looking at life were shown at a meeting of the unemployed the other night. It seems that while the London men are starving their brethren at Liverpool are striking. The platers have hitherto received 38s. per week. Yielding to the pressure of the times their masters say they cannot afford henceforth to pay more than 34s. The men offer to meet them half way, but the masters say that in the present state of trade it must be 34s. or nothing. Thus, by a strange anomaly, we have a number of hands idle in London because there is no work for them to do, and another set idle in Liverpool because though there is work they are unwilling to do it on the only terms upon which it is to be obtained. The Liverpool masters dispatched a messenger to the Isle of Dogs with offers of employment, and of special arrangements for transit by rail, which one would have imagined would be accepted with acclamation. But the negotiation fell very flat, and almost dead. The speakers at the meeting were respectful and reasonable enough, but they had very little to say in favour of accepting the proposal. It is true that their reasons for holding back were somewhat diverse. Two or three were chivalrous enough to object to taking the bread out of other men's mouths, forgetting that they were not asked to take it till the other men had refused; while as many owned to a very natural repugnance at going to a strange place "to get their heads broken"—a practical confession from unionist lips, that breaking heads is an ordinary unionist, expedient. The happy medium was that of the man who had two offers—one of work at 34s. per week where there was a strike, and the other of 24s. where there was none. He at once chose the latter, thus showing his fidelity to his trade, though it may be that regard for the safety of his head had something to do with his decision.

Of course this devotion to a firm, though mistaken, view of class interests has its good side. One of the best tests of belief in a cause is a readiness to suffer for it, and we daresay there are many who think there is something heroic in thus standing out for the sake of their trades union when they and their families are suffering positive privation. But a little reflection will show that this is mere fustian. A man's first duty is to provide for his own household—for those who suffer most when work is slack, and feel most keenly the withdrawal of accustomed comforts which the stoppage of the weekly wages necessitates. Somehow or other the men generally manage to rub on. The most aggravated privations are those which their wives and children endure at home and in silence, under the pressure of which the former pine, and the latter die while waiting wearily for better times. Of course we not desire to see a mere removal of distress from the banks of the Thames to those of the Mersey. We would much rather hear that things are looking up in both localities; but we do trust that no false pride, no foolish adherence to a scale framed under totally different circumstances, will induce the London shipbuilders to adhere obstinately to a course which has already greatly injured their trade here, and which some think bids fair to drive it away altogether. And, when they are considering the consequences to others, it is worth their while to remember that they are in effect declaring that other men shall be kept idle because they choose to remain so. The classes most opposed to a reduction of wages are those who get the best pay, of whom in this particular case there are about 800. Dependent upon these are three times as many unskilled hands, who have no union rules to maintain, and who would be only too happy to have a chance of getting once more into fairly remunerative employment. It is to be hoped, therefore, that no ill-advised adherence to an obsolete scale will be allowed to deprive the Thames' shipbuilding yards of the advantages of renewed activity, and that, by conceding what is manifestly a reasonable abatement under the altered conditions of the market, those engaged in the trade may secure a revival of that prospectus to which they have so long been strangers.

THE RESIGNATION OF GENERAL GRANT.

(*The Spectator.*)

CONGRESS is winning the Constitutional race in a canter. Of all the questions between the people and the President the dismissal of Mr. Stanton, the Secretary for War, was the one which most nearly approached the crucial. Whatever may be the doubts as to the precise position which the framers of the Constitution intended to assign to the President, nobody ever denies that they intended to invest him, and him alone, with the power of selecting all his subordinate officials, and under Art. II., Sect. 2, that power is as complete as the theoretical right of our own Sovereign. There is a little more question as to his right of dismissal,—the founders probably expecting that it would never be exercised, except on special cause shown,—but the practice has for fifty years been in favour of the President. Indeed, it has become the custom for every Chief of the Executive to make a "general clearance" of his predecessor's nominees, and the theory that "rotation in office" is good alike for the nation and for the political class has become an article of faith. No moderate American will deny that up to the year 1866 the power of the President to select and remove his agents was accepted by both parties in the State, who vied with one another in declaring that the Secretaries were only "the President's clerks." None of the Reconstruction Bills so startled or, so to speak, shocked the Union as the one which required the previous consent of the Senate to the removal of any officer. Yet it was perfectly clear that, if the underlying truth of the American Constitution, the ultimate sovereignty of the people, were to prevail, some such innovation was indispensable. No Reconstruction Act could work if Mr. Johnson were at liberty to remove the officers selected to carry it out, and to appoint others who might entertain the strongest Southern sympathies. He could not, to quote an extreme instance, be permitted to dismiss General Grant from the Command-in-Chief of the Army, and appoint General Lee in his place. Yet it was nearly certain that Mr. Johnson would perform an act almost as strong as this, removing the Minister at War, a man whom the majority could trust; in order to appoint some officer in whom they had no confidence whatever. One special object of the Tenure of Office Act, therefore, as General Grant mentioned in the confidential letter to Mr. Johnson, which we quoted a fortnight since, was to retain Mr. Stanton in office whether the President liked him or no. Mr. Johnson perceived this design, and with the Western shrewdness which, when not excited by mob applause, he always displays he "suspended" Mr. Stanton as a man appointed by his predecessor, and ordered General Grant to assume his place. The arrangement was a good one for the Army, which thus obtained a dictator, and an acceptable one to the country, which knew very well that General Grant would not send all the artillery Southward, or place all the magazines in Virginian hands, or do anything else calculated to undo the ascendency of the North. Mr. Johnson thought the arrangement would stand, as we confess we did also, and rather chuckled, it is said, over the cleverness with which he had administered such a check to the majority in Congress, which had, as he conceived, encroached on his constitutional power.

Unfortunately for Mr. Johnson, the majority in Congress, though apt to be grossly misled as to the wisest course to pursue, comprises men not to be deceived as to the intention of their own acts. They saw as clearly as the President that if the Patronage Act were baffled the practical victory would remain with the Executive power, and not with the National Representatives. They could, however, under the law only act through the Senate, and they therefore introduced into that body a resolution condemning the removal of Mr. Stanton, at the serious risk of offending their own best candidates for the President's Chair. The words of the resolution have not reached England, M. Reuter never being heartily interested in any American subject except the price of gold and petroleum; but we have no moral doubt it was based upon the single and undeniable fact that the President had violated the spirit, if not the letter, of a Legislative Act. The resolution was accepted, but the difficulties in the way of making it executive were formidable enough to daunt any but American politicians, who never appear afraid of anything except the effect of Free Trade. The constitutional legality of the Act is, to say the least, doubtful, so doubtful that it is probably to protect this measure that Congress is considering a Bill for the "reform" of the Supreme Court, a Bill making a two-thirds vote of the Judges essential to any decision which annuls an Act of Congress. Then a resolution of the Senate, though efficacious, is not exactly a law, and depends in this case for its binding force upon the legality of the original Legislative Act, which the President disputes. Above all, General Grant was not a pleasant man to attack. His hold upon the country is very great, so great that he may be President, if he pleases, whether Conventions approve him or no, and his forcible removal, besides throwing him into the hands of the opposite party, would have deeply offended the sentiment of the entire country. As we tried, however, to explain a fortnight since, it is the rare good fortune of the American people to have, in their indispensable man, a servant who either comprehends the position or holds the precise ideas which of all others tend to reconcile him with it. General Grant holds that in the United States an Act passed by the representatives of the people is the supreme law. Such an Act had been passed to retain Mr. Stanton in office; the difficulty as to the strict interpretation of the law had been removed by the resolution of the Senate, invested by the Act with power for that purpose, and General Grant at once resigned, Mr. Stanton glided back into his own place, and President Johnson was fairly beaten in the very stronghold of his power—his strictly executive authority. Moreover, to make the conversion of Presidential into quasi-Parliamentary government still more complete, he was not beaten by a law passed by a two-thirds vote, but by a mere resolution of one House upon a subject involved in very grave constitutional doubt. The nation not only insists on its own policy, but insists on its own man to see its policy carried out, under penalty of resignation. The revolution,—though possibly temporary, for General Grant as President will no doubt be allowed to select his own servants,—is for the moment complete, and the lesson read to future Presidents, that they must execute and not resist the will of the representative bodies, is at once unmistakable and severe, as severe as any a Continental Parliament has ever read to its King.

There is one danger which men interested in constitutional contests will, we think, perceive in the mode in which this victory has been achieved. The object was to establish the right of the nation to exercise its ultimate sovereignty paper documents notwithstanding; and this has as against the President, been secured. But it has not been at all secured as against the Senate. The two Houses are just now in peculiarly hearty accord; but it is quite conceivable, and, indeed, very probable, that the accord will not last for ever. The Representatives are elected by the people, the Senators by States, and it might very well happen that two-thirds of the people desired a policy rejected by more than a third of the Senate, in which body Delaware weighs as heavily as New York. We shall be very curious, indeed, to see how, if that occurs, the American people, with all their shrewdness and lawyer-like faculty, will get out of the constitutional scrape. They *must* make the nation supreme, but the Constitution gives them extremely little help. They have no clause about a two-thirds vote to assist them in this contest, as they have in the struggle with the President; no means of voting themselves "the sole power in the State," as Mr. Disraeli says the Commons did in 1831, and as they certainly did in 1867; and indeed no constitutional remedy at all, except to stop the supplies. That is a final power, no doubt, and is used in Victoria; but then the Union has an immense national debt, an Indian frontier, and great fighting departments to maintain, and to stop the supplies would be very like getting rid of an unpleasant visitor by burning the house down. That, should the crisis occur, the people will win, we have no doubt, even if they have to resort to the Polish expedient for annulling the "liberum veto," and it is probable they will win without tearing the fundamental law into pieces, but we confess we are puzzled to guess how it will be done. The Senate cannot be swamped by the admission of new States without its own consent. To subjugate the Supreme Court is easy, for the Court has no bayonets, and the founders left to the nation the power of remodelling its constitution from time to time. To subjugate the President has been more difficult, but there is the Senate to help the Representative body, a right of passing Acts over the President's head, and a Commander-in-Chief who is absolute with the Army and is decidedly on the national side. The third power will be subjugated also, whenever the need arrives; but we would almost venture to predict that it will, of the three, prove the most resolute, the most dangerous, and the longest-winded antagonist. Its physical power perished when the South went down, but its moral power is still, we suspect, greater than that of the President and the Supreme Court combined; but if there is anything to be learned from the history of the United States in the last seven years, it is that under every free government, however, delicately balanced and however carefully checked, the Commons will, in the long run, be admittedly supreme.

BREAKFAST.—EPP'S COCOA.—The very aggreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. Invigorating and sustaining, with a refined and grateful flavour developed by the special mode of preparation applied, this Cocoa is used as their habitual beverage for breakfast by thousands who never before used Cocoa. "Cocoa stands very much higher than Coffee or Tea," Dr. Hassall says, "and contains every ingredient necessary to the growth and sustenance of the body." It is made simply by pouring boiling water or milk on the preparation as sold in ¼lb., ½-lb., and 1-lb., packets. This Cocoa, as being prepared by Jas. Epps & Co., the Homœopathic Chemists first established in England, is very generally called Epp's Homœopathic Cocoa.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld., 1st January 1866. Agents.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES. 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.
The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.
Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.*)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON AND MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." OTTO MULLER, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

			per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11d.	do.
" 4	do.	1s. 10½d.	do.
" 3	do.	1s. 10 5/8d.	do.
" 2	do.	1s. 10½d.	do.
" 1	do.	1s. 10½d.	do.
" demand		1s. 10¼d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 10½d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris	do.	1s. 10d.	do.
Circular Notes payable througout Europe.		1s. 10d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 27th February, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 7/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 3/4	"
3	do.	1/10 11/16	"
2	do.	1/10 5/8	"
1	do.	1/10 9/16	"
On demand		1/10½	"
On Scotland		1/10½	"

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 25th February 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	at 1s. 10 7/8d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 10 3-4d.	"
3 do.	at 1s. 10 11/16d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 10 5/8d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 10 9/16d.	"
On demand	at 1s. 10½d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 10 7-16d.	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	at 1s. 10 3/8d.	

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 24th February, 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		1s. 11d.	per Rupee
" 4	do.	1s. 10 7/8d.	"
" 3	do.	1s. 10 13-16d.	"
" 2	do.	1s. 10 3/4d.	"
" 1	do.	1s. 10 11/16d.	"
On demand		1s. 10½d.	"
On Scotland On Ireland Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	do. do.	1s. 10 9/16d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months.. ... ... 6 per cent.
6 do.. ... ... 5 "
3 do.. ... ... 4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 25th February 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank)		at 1s. 11¼d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	at 1s. 11 1/8d.	"
3	do.	at 1s. 11 1/16d.	"
2	do.	at 1s. 11d.	"
1	do.	at 1s. 10 15/16d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)		at 1s. 10 7/8d.	"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amount be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 25th February, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... £928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £464,100.
RESERVE FUND .... £30,000.
Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes Solicitors.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London .... No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " " 4 "
" 12 " " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th February 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, just arrived by Ship *Logouhanna*, BEEF, PORK, FLOUR, PAINT OIL. Apply to Messrs. HORMUSJEE and JAMSETJEE, Dubash.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to 2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—Two Locomotives, one manufactured at the Atlas Works, Manchester, and the other by Neilson, of Glasgow. Also duplicate Machinery for the same.
For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

FOR SALE, at reasonable prices, just arrived per *Red Jacket*, fine Australian tierces of BEEF and Irish PORK and TONGUES, and 109 WATER TANKS.
NANABHOY & SORABJEE, Dubash, British Hotel Lane.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dosabhai, Mocnshie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummum Street.

LOSS OF HAIR, arising from weakness of the vessels of the scalp, may be cured by the use of Mr. ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR WASH. To Ladies after confinement, or in the spring and fall of the year, is is invaluable, being a remedy, at once real and exceedingly pleasant in use. Prepared from the original prescription by TREACHER & Co, (Limited,)

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.
Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Soughwong.—Worth Trial.
Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron 20, 22, and 24 gauge.
" Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes.
Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Rivets, Bolts, and Nuts.
Nails, Oils, Paints, Rope.
India Rubber Sheet.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
Steam Gauges and Gauge Glasses.
Lambert's Bib and Stop Cocks.
Hardware.
Estimates given for all classes of Iron Work.
Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

HAM IN CANVASS by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Per lb.	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4

BACON by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire side, per lb.	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 2
Do. on cut	" 1 2	" 1 4

CHEESE by every Overland Steamer, DOUBLE GLOSTER.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire Cheese of 25 to 30 lbs...	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 4
On cut	" 1 2	" 1 4
Berkeley and Wilts, 7 to 10 lbs.	" 1 2	" 1 2
Stilton, 8 to 12 lbs.	" 1 4	" 1 6

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

JUST LANDED ex "NELSON."

SECOND INVOICE OF CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.—HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, begs to inform his constituents and the public in general, that he has just imported by the above vessel, A batch of Children's double and single-seated Perambulators, with Hoods, they are neatly and tastefully lined and painted much superior in finish to the last shipment; early inspection issolicited.

THE following are for sale at the rooms of HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, a few handsome sets of double and single plated Harness of double and single buckles, Gentlemen's and Boys' Saddles and Bridles, Woollen Rugs and Railway Wrappers, Saddle Driers, Gig and Carriage Whips of sorts, Whip Holders and Rein Clips, spare round driving Reins, a few sets of Fishing Tackles completely fitted in Mahogany cases of different prices, &c. &c.

A few handsome high-wheeled new Malvern Dog Carts painted and lined in the latest style, with best plated Lamps, Enamel Leather Aprons, Lancewood Shafts, best cloth Cushions and Falls, to match, &c. &c. &c.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER,
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT AT BYCULLA.—We would invite the attention of both Amateur and Professional Photographers to this department of our business, which has been greatly extended) where may be seen a large assortment of First Class Photographic Apparatus (*made especially for this Climate*) and Sundries, with every requisite for practising the Art.

The Lenses are procured from the well-known firms of Dallmeyer, Grubb, Ross, and Voigtlander, whose names are a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of these instruments.

New Apparatus and improvements are added to the Stock as they appear.

APPARATUS.

Cameras expanding and rigid of all descriptions.	Glass and Wedgwood Funnels.
Lenses by Ross, Dallmeyer, Voigtlander, and Grubb.	Stoppered and Graduated Collodion Bottles.
Camera Stands, folding and rigid.	Developing Glasses. Levelling Stands.
Printing Frames.	Filtering Paper.
Glass & Porcelain Baths and Dippers.	Camels' Hair Brushes.
Water-tight Glass Baths.	Plate Holders. Glass Measures.
Vignette Glasses.	Scales and Weights. Blotting Paper.
Cutting or Shaping Plates.	Argentometers. Draining Frames.
Patent Glass Plates.	Copper and Tin Stills.
Plate Boxes in Pine and Mahogany.	Rolling Presses.
Horn Forceps and Paper Clips.	Photographic Tents and Stereoscopes.
Head Rests.	Spirit Lamps.
Passe Partouts and Card Mounts.	Glass Stirring Rods.
Glass and Porcelain Dishes.	Focussing Glasses.
	Back Grounds in Oil.

Solid, and other accessories for the Studio, &c. &c. &c.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

CARRIAGE AND PAIR OF HORSES FOR SALE.

The property of a Gentleman about to proceed to England.

A first-class nearly new English-built light Landau, by J. Buchanan & Co., Glasgow, with a pair of fast trotting Bay Australian Horses, and a set of nearly new plated mounted Harness complete.

The above to be seen on a day's previous notice to the undersigned.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate very handsome and nearly new full size Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses on front, lamps and pole, by Laurie and Manner, expressly built to order for India.

A nearly new four-seated Open Carriage, with lamps and pole, by Windower.

The property of an Officer.

A nearly new high-wheeled Hansom Cab with Lamps.

ALSO,

A full size Miniature Brougham, by Edwin Kesterton, Longacre.

A nearly new and light Mail Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.
Ditto Ditto Buggy with Lamps by Ditto.

The above two Carriages are thoroughly repaired.

1 Very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Sole, and Shafts, by "Jones," of Southampton.

1 Ditto very small self-driving Poney Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.

1 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving box.

1 English-built door Shigram, by Laing and Melvill.
1 Ditto Brougham ditto by E. Davis.
1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.

ALSO,

1 New and light Palkie office Shigram, with lamps and Shaft.

One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses on front.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.

One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonette with moveable Hood.

Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

One do. Waggonette by Barton & Son.

One Ditto Ditto full size Miniature with Do. by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

Three very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.

A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.

And also,

A few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Just unpacked.

A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Buggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentlemen's Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jameison's and Jones' Harness Composition, Bradley's Plate Powder, Steel Pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, &c.

A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog-Carts.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 1868.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

NOTICES.

ROSSELET & CO., BOMBAY,

BEG TO NOTIFY TO THEIR CONSTITUENTS and the Public in general, that they have extended their premises, and have now on view a replete assortment of the articles in their various branches of trade.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES IN great variety, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured by their Home firm to meet the requirements of Indian wearers, and, though differing greatly in price according to the various degrees of finish, are all warranted to keep correct time, and to satisfy the purchaser in every respect. ROSSELET & Co.

CLOCKS.—ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND French, for Office, Drawing-room, Dining-room, and for Travelling purposes, &c. ROSSELET & Co.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATED WARE in the most fashionable designs, and from well-known English manufacturers. ROSSELET & Co.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY, SUCH AS FINE Gold Bracelets, Earrings, Brooches, Sleeve-links, sets of Studs and Shirt-buttons, Lockets, Charms, Guard and Albert Chains, &c., &c., in the latest pattern, and warranted to be of superior workmanship. ROSSELET & Co.

SELF-ACTING PUNKAHS for the table. ROSSELET & Co.

SALOON GUNS AND PISTOLS, WITH Bulleted Caps, and Caps with small shots, ROSSELET & Co.

CARTES-DE-VISITE.—AN ADDITIONAL stock of popular and notable personages of the age. ROSSELET & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, PLAYING FROM 2 to 36 English, Scotch, Irish, Foreign, and Indian airs, priced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 2,000. ROSSELET & Co.

TOYS.—AMERICAN, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Chinese in great variety. ROSSELET & Co.

PORCELAIN WASHING SETS.—CARTE Trays, Tea, and Coffee Sets, richly painted with flowers and figures from Canton. ROSSELET & Co.

TURKISH SWEETMEAT, CALLED Rahat Loucoum, a fresh arrival per Mail Steamer *Rangoon*. ROSSELET & Co.

CHOCOLATE SWEETMEAT, IN BOXES from 8 annas to Rs. 2 per box. ROSSELET & Co.

CONDENSED MILK FROM THE MOUNTAINS of Switzerland, in tin boxes, expressly received and well adapted for Officers going to Abyssinia or Travellers up-country. ROSSELET & Co.

MATCHES.

BRYANT & MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.
Trade Mark—an Ark.

BRYANT & MAY'S
VICTORIA PARAFFIN MATCHES,
SLIDE BOXES.

BRYANT & MAY'S
JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS,

All the above are carefully packed, and guaranteed suitable for the Indian climate.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,
22, APOLLO STREET,

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and earlier by appointment.

Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own Bungalows for Groups, Views, &c., without any extra charge.

Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A large collection of views, groups, and characters C. D. V. are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

. BRYANT & MAY, LONDON E.

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!

JUDSON'S CELEBRATED
DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS
are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bottl

Roseine.	Purple.	Blue.	Crimson.	Red.
Magenta.	Violet.	Green.	Canary.	Orange.
Fuchsine.	Mauve.	Brown.	Scarlet.	Phosphines

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19A, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of 100 New dyes on application.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
NO. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND NO. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "CARNATIC."

	Rs.	
The People's Magazine, vol. for 1867	5	12
Cornhill Magazine, vol. 16—July to Dec. 1867	5	12
The Argosy, vol. July to Dec. 1867	3	8
The Leisure Hour, vol. for 1867	5	12
The Sunday at Home, vol. for 1867	5	12
The Family Treasury, vol. for 1867	5	12
Macmillan's Magazine, vol. 16—July to Dec. 1867	5	12
Good Words, vol. for 1867	5	12
New Comprehensive Builder's Price Book for 1868	3	0
The Architect's Guide	4	4
Campin's Engineer's Pocket Remembrancer	4	4
Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formula	3	8
Nystrom's Mechanics of Engineering	5	12
Hoppus's Timber Measurer	2	12
Cowie's Printer's Manual	2	0
New Infantry Drill, 1867—pocket edition	0	12
Ditto —Official edition	3	0
Instruction of Musquetry, 1867	0	12
Lefroy's Handbook for Field Service, 1867	5	12
Gutch's Scientific Register, for 1868	2	12
Punch's Pocket Book, for 1868	2	0
Vanity Fair, 2 Vols. New Illustrated Edn. By Thackeray	11	8
Erskine's Glimpses of Abyssinia	1	8
Keith Johnstone's Map of Abyssinia (in case)	3	8
Brackenbury's European Armaments in 1867	3	12
Baker's The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia	15	12
Krapf's Missionary Labours in Abyssinia	15	12
Orley Farm. By A. Trollope	2	4
Confessions of an English Opium Eater	0	8
Du Chaillu's Stories of the Gorilla Country	4	8
Stanley's Scripture Portraits, &c	4	8
Cavendish on Whist, new edition	2	12
Baldwin on Whist	2	12
Colonel Blyth on Whist	3	12
Major A. on short Whist	3	12
Staunton's Handbook of Chess	3	12
——— Chess-Player's Companion	3	12
Pictures in the Tyrol and elsewhere	15	12
Macduff's Memories of Olivet	5	0
Life of General Stonewall Jackson, U.S. Army	2	12
Life in the Light of God's Word. By Archbishop of York	4	8
Lady Herbert's Cradle Lands	15	12
Hewitt's Diseases of Women, new edition	18	0
The Silent Hour: Essays for Sunday reading	4	8
Paul Clifford. By Bulwer	0	12
All in the Wrong. By Theodore Hook	1	8
On both sides of Sea: a story of the Commonwealth &c	5	0
Help's Life of Las Casas, the Apostle of the Indies	4	8
Peter Parley's Annual for 1868	3	12
Brown's The Dervishes; or Oriental Spiritualism	10	8
A Present for my Darling	2	12
Routledge's Picture Book	2	12
East Indian Ready Reckoner (new edition)	4	8
Cyril Thornton	1	8
Peninsular Scenes	0	12
Men of the Time, (new edition)	9	8
Baker on Long-Span Railway Bridges	2	12
Reading without Tears, 2 parts	3	8
Book of Familiar Quotations	2	12
Weale's Dictionary of Terms of Art	3	0
——— Civil Engineering	3	8
Riddell's Indian Domestic Economy	10	0
Home Book of Pleasure for Young Ladies	5	12
The Family Friend, vol. Jan. to June 1867	2	12
Churchill's Diseases of Women	7	12
Meadows's Prescriber's Companion	2	12
Wrinkles; or hints to Sportsmen and Travellers	4	8
Routledge's Conjuring	0	8
Clarke's Catechism of Music	0	12
CHARTS.		
The Bay of Bengal	5	0
The Coast from Colombo to Madras. 5 sheets	11	8

Bombay, 15th Jan. 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL

Holloway's Pills.—The mortality from diarrhoea and bowel complaints is alarmingly high at the present time. That appropriate doses of Holloway's famous Pills will cure all bowel complaints is known to thousands whose lives have been saved by this excellent remedy. Whether the laxity is caused by suppressed perspiration, sudden chill, indigestible food, or acid fruits, these Pills will be an all-sufficient antidote. They will allay all irritation of the bowels, ease the griping pains, remove the annoying flatulency and overcome all disposition to sickness. Holloway's Pills should be taken, if possible, at the outset of the disorder, when they will give immediate relief and restrain the diarrhoea from running into either dysentery or cholera.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—Superior Golden SHERRY, 1 dozen quarts,—Rs. 12 per dozen.
2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

	Rs.		
Bass's Beer in Quarts at	5	8	per doz.
Pure Pale dry Sherry	36	0	"
Very fine old Brandy	40	0	"
Vieux Cognac	30	0	"
Claret	25	0	"

EDWARD BIGG & Co.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO J. A. BROWN & Co.

Fine Pale Old Brandy qts. at	Rs. 28
Pale Amontellado Sherry	" 28
Fine Pale Sherry	" 25
Claret Rigolette Bordeaux	" 12
Whiskey, fine old Scotch	" 18
GREY'S ADELPHI.	
Fine Orange Bitters	" 14

FOR SALE.—APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.—FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

		Per dozen.	
CLARET.	Medoc	Rs. 7-8	Pints,
	do.	" 12	Quarts.
	St. Laurent	" 18	"
	Chateau Beltasse	" 0	"
	Do.	" 25	"
CHAMPAGNE.	Moet and Chandon's	" 29	"
COGNAC	1st quality	" 35	"
	2nd	" 25	"
From C. A. Kupferberg Mayence.			
SPARKLING MOSELLE	SCHWARZBERG	" 30	"
		" 16	Pints.
	IMPERIAL	" 32	Quarts.
		" 17	Pints.
	DIE PERLE DES RHEINS	" 35	Quarts.
	MOSELLE	" 24	"
		" 13	Pints.
	JOHANNISBERG	" 33	Quarts.
	"	" 17-8	Pints.

HOWARD BROTHERS
WINES, BEER, AND SPIRITS.

SPIRITS.
Brandy—three brands.
Gin—Old Tom, and Geneva.
Whiskey—Royal Crown Irish.

SPARKLING WINES.
Champagne—Giesler's and Ayala Albrechts.
Moselle—Deinhord's and Jodocius Freres.
Burgundy—Boulan's Red and white.

STILL WINES.
Clarets—St. Julien to Chateau Lafitte.
Rehnish—Deinhord's and Jodocious Freres.
Burgundy—Bonlau's "Beamie."

DRY WINES.
Sherry—Five marks.
Madeira—Very Old.
Port—Three marks.

MALT LIQUORS.
Ale—Bass' Allsopp, and Tennants.
Porter—Guinness' Extra Foreign Stout.
For sale at the Godowns 4 Meadow Street.
N.B.—Detailed price lists available at the office.
ROGHE & Co., Agents.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India (inclusive of Bonuses) alone exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD.)
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
" THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particulars favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	14	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.
Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay, 22nd July 1867.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE—NOT LIABLE TO FORFEITURE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY is prepared to grant Policies as above, at ordinary and moderate rates of Premium, on approved Lives.

Forms of Proposal and every information to be had at the Society's Offices.

J. L. NAPIER HAY,
Secretary in India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th February 1868.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

Bombay Board.
L. ACLAND, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
W. NIXON, Esq.
A. E. ASHLEY, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld)
1st October 1867.

NOTICES.

R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter. Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Graining. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice. Estimates given for general repairs.
R. WHITCHELO,
35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the P. and O. Club.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS,
OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PATON & CHARLES'
SKIN SOAPS, TOILET SOAPS, WHITE WINDSOR.

HONEY, Glycerine, Brown Windsor and other Fancy Soaps. In 1-lb. and ½-lb. Bars, Tablets, and POUND PACKETS.

Orders through English Correspondents, or direct, accompanied by instructions for payment in London, immediately attended to.
TUNNEL SOAP WORKS,
148, WAPPING, LONDON, E.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY
THACKER, VINING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

NEW BOOKS imported for sale and to order by all opportunities and on the most favourable terms that circumstances connected with Bookselling in India will allow.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—Orders are not excepted for these applications on any but *Cash terms*. A subscription list has been compiled in accordance with this principle, and will be forwarded on application.

NEWSPAPERS are sent direct from London to addresses in India.

PERIODICALS are enclosed in our weekly cases, and are despatched as they issue from The London Press.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING, & BINDING undertaken either in England or India under careful supervision. The former can be executed in Bombay with great neatness, and includes book-printing, lithography, card-printing, &c. &c.

PICTURE FRAMING executed under particular instructions and careful superintendence.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—*Troughton and Simms*, and *Elliott's* Instruments, Engineering and Mathematical, to meet the requirements of practical men; and also less expensive descriptions for Students and Amateurs THEODOLITES, DUMPY LEVELS, PRISMATIC COMPASSES, POCKET SEXTANTS, SURVEYING CHAINS, MEASURING TAPES, and all descriptions of warranted Instruments are, at all times, available, together with the requisite adjuncts, Tracing Cloth, Drawing Papers, mounted or plain, Drawing Materials, &c. &c.

GENERAL AGENCY.—As General Agents Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. undertake Indents for all descriptions of Merchandize and Goods. *Catalogues of Machinery, and Complete Illustrated Catalogues of Messrs. Defries and Co.'s extensive Glassware Manufactory*, and numerous others, are available for inspection and estimate.

NOTE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. *have always great satisfaction in encouraging Cash transactions by liberal discounts, and arrangements in connection with their stock in hand or English Indents.*

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAKWOOD TIMBERS, SCANTLINGS, PLANKS, BOARDS, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Tank Bunder, by order of Narronjee Hurryparsad, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Memon Jooseph Eesmal, the following Teakwood, viz.:—

15,882 Teakwood Scantlings, Planks, Boards, Posts, and Timbers, &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
Bombay, 28th February, 1868.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd March, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

6 Bales Grey Madapollams.
10 " " Shirtings.
5 " " Jacconets.
7 " " T. Cloths.
4 Cases Grey and White Dhotees.
8 " Cotton Handkerchiefs.

AT 2 P. M.

On account and at the risk of Mr. J. Hind:—
1 Second-hand Brougham by Silk & Son.
2 ditto Shigram.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE DOG CART, BY KING & Co. LONGACRE, LONDON.

Cost laid down in Bombay Rs. 900, to be sold for Rs. 500 cash. Can be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned.

GOLDEN SHERRY.—A sound safe Wine at Rs. 12 per dozen. Sample bottles Rs. 1/8 each.

CLARET.—A light breakfast Wine, Rs. 9 per dozen, to close a shipment.

Bombay, 28th February, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c., AT No. 6, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence No. 6, Rampart Row, Fort, the neat and valuable Household Furniture, &c., of J. J. Hodgson, Esq., (proceeding to Europe), the same comprises Glassware, Handsome green and gilt Dinner Set, White and gilt Tea Set, a set of fiddle pattern plated Spoons and Forks, plated Candlesticks, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Salvers, Toast Rack, a set of Cuttlery, &c., and the furniture Carved Blackwood, such as Carved Circular Tables, Book Cases, Reclining Couches, Chairs, Photographic Pictures, Lamps, Camphorwood Chest of Drawers, Easy and Arm Chairs, 4 posts Bedsteads, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Wardrobes, Presses, Vases and Ornaments, a Lot of Books, Wearing Apparel, new Blankets and Table Covers, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense articles, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One Gentleman's Dressing case with solid Silver fittings, complete.

Best Manilla Cheroots.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 28th February, 1868.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 19, Meadow Street.

FRESH GOODS JUST LANDED EX "TRAFALGAR."

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE begs most respectfully to inform his friends and customers, at the Presidency and Outstations, that he has just received a fresh supply of Oilmanstores selected expressly to his order from the well-known House of Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, and consisting of Pickles, mixed Walnut, Cauliflowers, Girkens, Chow Chow, Piccalilli, Imperial, West India and Captain, White Oriental, White Wine Table Vinegar in quarts and pints, Salad Oil, Durham's Mustard, Raspberry and Black Currant, Vinegar, French and Spanish Olives and Capers, Sauces, Lee and Perrin Worcesters in pints and half pints, Harvey John Bull, Beefsteak, Reading, Mogul, Royal Table, Sir Robert Peel, King of Oude, Hickson's Soho, Soyers, and Anchovie Sauces, Fruits for Tarts, Greengages, Apples, Green Gooseberry, Damson's Plums, Cherries, Red and Black Currant and Raspberrys, Jams, Raspberry, Strawberry Greengages, Apricots, Gooseberry, Damson, Black and Red Currants, Jellies, Red and Black Currant, Orange and Apple Marmalades, Apple, Apricot, Pine Apple and Orange, Damson Cheese, Milk Punch in quarts, Muscatel Raisins, and French Plums in Glass Jars, Turkey Figs, potted Meat of sorts, Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits, Captains, Mixed, Dessert, Fancy Machine, Rich Arrowroots, Maccaroons and Ginger Nuts, Oatmeal and Pearl Barley in tins, Fresh Butter in small tins, Oxford and Bologne Sausages, Caviares in tins, Fresh Salmon and dried Herrings, Sardines, and Table Salt, assorted Soup, Turkey and Truffles, Stewed Celary, Asparagus, Potete Pois, and Potedelorgras Yorkshire Game Pois with Truffles, Patent Preserved Ox Tongues, Hams and Bacon in tins and canvas, Cheeses, rich Stilton's Albert double Gloster, Berkley, Chedder, Somerset and Pine, refined Loaf Sugar in tins.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
No. 91, Meadow Street, Bombay, 28th February, 1868.

G. B. GLADDING.

The following property will be sold by G. B. GLADDING by order of the Sheriff of Bombay on the dates specified:—

Suit No. 985 of 1866.

The Commercial Finance and Stock Exchange Corporation, Limited .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Dinshaw Ardaseer Dawur, Toolseedass Dewjee, and Dyal Jairas .... Defendants.

LOT. No. 1.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a Dwelling-house and Stable at Bengallee Poora Street, outside the Fort, assessed under No. 3.

LOT No. 2

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March next, at half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, situate, and being No. 16, Khand Bazar, otherwise called Cazee Syed Street, outside the Fort Walls of Bombay.

LOT No. 3.

On THURSDAY, the 12th day of March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the property vested in the said Dyal Jairas as Mortgagee, one house 169 at Mandavie Bunder, outside the Fort Walls of Bombay, mortgaged by Nensee Damjee.

LOT. No. 4.

On THURSDAY, the 12th day of March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the property vested in Dyal Jairaz as Mortgagee, one House 170 at Mandavie Bunder, outside the Fort Walls of Bombay, mortgaged by Nensee Damjee.

LOT No. 5.

On FRIDAY, the 13th day of March next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, one Rope Walk, situate at Nagpada or Obelisk Road No. 1.

LOT No. 6.

On FRIDAY, the 13th day of March next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, one Rope Walk, situate at Nagpada or Obelisk Road No. 53.

The sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said defendant, Dyal Jairaz in the above specified property.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An Arab Riding Horse, handsome action, perfectly free from vice, has carried a lady for 12 months, price Rs. 400.

An elegant English-built Dog Cart in good order, with Horse and Harness complete, Rs. 400.

A fashionable Phaeton, in excellent condition, with front for monsoon.

A Brougham and 2 Shigrams.

A Driving Horse.

Wall Paper of latest pattern and colour.

A quantity of London-made Leather Goods, consisting of Tourist Writing Cases, Albums, Scrap Books, &c., Champaigne by Heidsick & Co. Rheims.

Bombay, 28th February, 1868. G. B. GLADDING.

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